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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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20 November 1981

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No. 2526

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# TREATY HERALDS NEW TRADE UNITY IN AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 6

[Text]

## NAIROBI.

**EIGHTEEN** nations ranging from Ethiopia in the north to Lesotho in the south will soon take a major step towards the establishment of a Southern and East Africa Common Market encompassing more than 120 million people.

On December 21 in Lusaka heads of state of the 18 nations, which are as diverse politically as they are geographically, are to sign a treaty setting up a preferential trade area.

The draft treaty was finalised at a conference of ministers of finance, trade and economic planning in Addis Ababa this month.

The agreement provides for co-operation in the areas of industry, agriculture, transport and communications.

It will also remove customs barriers and facilitate transit trade.

The preferential trade area is being formed under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Southern African nations included so far are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

As an indication of the success of moves made so far, diplomats point to the inclusion of Ethiopia and Somalia which have let economics override the political differences that boiled over into full-scale war in 1977/78.

## VOLATILE

The third nation from the volatile Horn of Africa to be included is Djibouti.

The other countries involved are Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, the Seychelles, the Comoros, Mauritius and the Republic of Malagasy.

A spokesman for the 18 said in Addis Ababa he saw them eventually evolving into a regional common market.

"If we can accomplish that we will dramatically change for the better the living conditions of all our people."

The spokesman said the region's economic potential was enormous with vast supplies of base metals and other raw materials. Energy potential was provided by reserves of oil, coal and uranium and by hydro-electricity and unlimited solar energy.

The spokesman pointed out that the region was already a major supplier of products such as meat, skins, fish, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, vegetables, seeds and oils, cotton tobacco, timber, glassware and cloth.

"This treaty is full of promise."

The spokesman said Namibia would be welcome to join the group as soon as it became independent.

South Africa could not be included.

Western observers are highly optimistic about the treaty and say it may indirectly provide a solution to the dispute over who gets what out of the assets of the old East African Community of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, which fell apart in 1977 amid charges over each country's responsibility for debts.

CSO: 4700/233

## ANGOLA

### U.S. ADMINISTRATION ATTACKED ON REPEAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 12

[Article by H. Matos]

[Text] In bringing about repeal of the Clark Amendment, Ronald Reagan has once again proved his complicity with those who are considered enemies of Africa.

This maneuver is a continuation of the destabilization plans outlined by the U.S. administration to "bring down" the increasingly strong liberation movement in the south of the African continent. Incidentally, it is no surprise that the U.S. executive is taking this direction regarding the People's Republic of Angola, the secure rearguard of the revolutionary forces struggling against the odious system of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa.

Seeing the impossibility of fully implementing the project to create a "buffer zone" (which would take in Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Huila Provinces), thanks to the fighting spirit of our young FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], international imperialism, led by the United States, has decided to legalize its support to the betrayers of the Angolan people.

Reagan's wish, now fulfilled, is not a new one. During the electoral campaign that brought him to power in the United States, he promised the resurrection of the ghosts (here read Angolan puppets) under the protection of the Pretorian hoodlums. Once officially installed in the White House, Reagan began to pressure the U.S. Congress to repeal the famous "Clark Amendment," a goal recently achieved with the support of his Republican cohorts in the Senate.

As is known, the Clark Amendment was sponsored by U.S. Democratic Senator Dick Clark in 1976 to prohibit the United States from providing material and financial aid to counterrevolutionary groups that survived with Pretoria's help. During the administration of James Carter, who preceded Ronald Reagan in the presidency, all kinds of pressure were applied by U.S. congressmen, but the Democrats always stood up to these tactics.

The repeal of the Clark Amendment is an act hostile to all Africa. In this way, the United States seeks to maintain a climate of tension in the southern part of the African continent, where violence is stirring again as South Africa stubbornly resists a peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem.



With Reagan's accession to office, the anachronistic Pretoria regime went from partner to secure ally, according to Washington. The secret meeting last month in Zurich (Switzerland) between Chester Crocker and a racist South African delegation, led by Brand Fourie, and the readmission of the apartheid nation to the World Medical Association, thanks to the U.S. vote, are testimony to the intentions of the Reagan administration against independent Africa.

6362

CSO: 4742/39



SOUTH AFRICA SEEN COUNTING ON FLAGGING WORLD INTEREST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Escalation of Savagery"]

[Text] We once predicted that the South African racists would attempt to take advantage of the "media fatigue" that overtakes wide segments of world opinion when a certain event drags on beyond the limits of active interest or immediate security concerns.

The strong international reaction severely condemning the South African aggression against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola at first took the racists by surprise. Unable to respond to the criticism, the Pretorian authorities took refuge in guilty silence while their troops established themselves on Angolan territory, razing villages, destroying the people's economic and social goods and massacring peaceful settlements.

Then they used the pretext of the death and capture of some Soviet internationalists to launch a hysterical propaganda campaign, seeking to divert world attention from the basic issue: the illegality and brutality of the attack on and occupation of an independent African country by the odious apartheid regime.

This was followed by a feigned withdrawal from Angolan territory, which was simply the pullback of some units assigned to transport various vehicles and equipment vital to Angola's economic and social reconstruction into occupied Namibia, which demonstrates the Machiavellian and destabilizing intent of the South African racists and fascists.

On the international level, despite the demonstration of active solidarity--a little from every quarter of the globe--with the Angolan people, attention came to focus basically on the discussions of the Contact Group (United States, France, FRG, Great Britain and Canada) on the future of Namibia and the practical means to bring about implementation of UN Resolution 435/78.

In yet another of their frequent and shameless maneuvers, the South Africans made grand statements of principle, declaring themselves ready and willing to accept the standards already defined and internationally adopted for Namibia's rise to independence as quickly as possible and without upheaval.

The brutal and undeniable truth is once again visible to all. Disregarding their highflown declarations and once again scorning the sovereignty of nations and the

international community, the racists reoccupied the important highway links of Xangongo and Mongua; they are attempting to create false arguments to consolidate certain positions in other areas of Cunene and pursuing their action of death and destruction, expanding the occupied areas in southern Africa.

The use of armored vehicles and patrol cars, or helicopter-borne and cavalry troops (always with the protection of the racist air force); the increased violations of the air space over Mocamedes Province (Baia dos Tigres/Espinheira/Virei); greater air penetration well inside Huila Province (Mulondo); and, above all, the simultaneous concentration of mixed South African and Angolan puppet forces at Enana base, in illegally occupied Namibia; all these confirm predictions that the South African racists intend to Balkanize Angolan territory, to install their lackeys in an extensive strip that corresponds substantially to the "demilitarized zone" provided in UN Resolution 435/78.

Their intentions are obvious; to force the participation of the Angolan puppets as a "legitimate party" to the upcoming discussions on Namibian independence and to create a buffer zone which, in Pretoria's view, will make it difficult or even impossible for SWAPO to conduct liberation actions on Namibian territory.

Once again, the ignorance and insensitivity of the apartheid authorities will make it difficult for them to understand the reason for their continuing failures. The war in Namibia is not an exported war of the neighboring territories. It is a struggle with deep roots in Namibia itself, in the hearts of a people weary of the humiliation, despotism and barbarism of apartheid, of a people aspiring to a dignified and honorable admission into the world community of independent nations, in which South Africa continues to be a parish, the object of the disapproval and disgust of all men who love freedom, justice, peace and social progress.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

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CSO: 4742/39

OFFICIAL REVIEWS CZECH ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Oct 81 p 11

[Interview with Milos Vessel, Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, by J. Miranda, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic and party and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, yesterday began an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, where he will meet with President Gustav Husak and other high officials of the government and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, Milos Vessel, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], granted an extensive interview to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, in which he reported on aspects of his country's social and economic development and the Angolan-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation accords. Following is the text of the interview.

Question: What level of cooperation does Czechoslovakia maintain with the RPA? In which sector of the economy are most of the Czechoslovak cooperants working?

Answer: Czechoslovakia has a long-range cooperation program of technical assistance to Angola. Since the beginning of 1978, an average of 35 technicians/cooperants have been working in the paper and cellulose industry, in the CCPA enterprise of Alto Catumbela. In the energy sector, a group of Czechoslovak technicians has been working since 1979 on construction of the high-voltage line in Benguela Province.

In 1980, technical assistance was also increased in the health field. A team of 10 to 12 physicians and paramedics is working in Benguela Province.

Of equally great importance to the RPA was the participation of 12 veterinarians who were part of the CEMA group in the area of internationalist technical assistance in 1979 and 1980.

For the future, as provided in the Protocol of the Second Session of the Angolan-Czechoslovak Joint Commission, Czechoslovakia plans to increase the number of cooperants in the RPA. There will be another team of 18 physicians for the Waco-Kungo hospital, technicians for forest surveys and charcoal production and more cooperants in the energy field. We expect that in 1981/1982 there will be about 100 Czechoslovak cooperants in the RPA.

Question: Could you name some more salient aspects of the economic and trade relations between the RPA and Czechoslovakia?

Answer: Czechoslovakia's major export activity in the RPA has been based on large shipments of TATRA trucks, which have performed well, especially on difficult terrain. To improve the technical assistance services, in addition to a service station for these trucks, a new and modern technical assistance workshop will go into operation soon in Lobito.

Czechoslovakia is also one of the major suppliers of Zetor and Skoda tractors, for which we are providing broad technical assistance, and a group of our skilled mechanics is permanently stationed here.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Enterprise is exporting mainly footwear, malt, powdered milk and school and office supplies.

However, we are not supplying enough mechanical and technical equipment, tools, instruments and medical equipment, in which Czechoslovakia has strong production potential and exports throughout the world.

The Czechoslovak machine industry is interested in investing in construction of several needed complexes in the RPA, such as breweries, clothing and shoe factories and fabric mills. In the energy field, in addition to supplying energy equipment, it would also like to build factories for production of materials needed for the development of the power industry.

Question: What are the basic aspects of trade relations between Czechoslovakia and other African countries?

Answer: The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia currently has trade relations with over 100 developing countries. We have accords with 58 countries, but our basic trade is concentrated in a limited circle of countries. In Czechoslovakia's overall trade with developing countries, the developing African countries account for 26 percent of our exports. Of these African countries, exports are strongly concentrated in a few countries, such as Libya, Nigeria and Algeria. With the developing African countries as a whole, our trade is insignificant. Since these are small countries with low population density, they have a limited market and in many cases their economy is still strongly influenced by the former parent country. Recently the RPA joined the countries in which Czechoslovak exports have been concentrated and has broadened trade relations with us. Most of our exports consist of machinery and equipment (they account for 50 percent or more of our exports, for example, to Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria and Libya).

Czechoslovak imports from African countries oscillate considerably. Most of the imports are raw materials, such as iron ore, nonferrous metals, copper, asbestos, phosphate, fertilizer, cotton, rubber, leather and such agricultural products as coffee, cocoa beans, rice, lemons, etc. These products account for over 90 percent of the total value of our imports.

## REPORT ON DOS SANTOS VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Prague, 9 Oct (ANGOP)--A definition of the areas and terms of bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is the main topic in the official talks that began yesterday afternoon in Prague between the party and government delegations of the two countries.

The talks are part of the official and friendship visit that comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, began today in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of that state's party and government. Its main purpose is the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, peoples, governments, and parties for their multifaceted and mutual progress.

That progress is aspired to by both peoples, and its development will have to be based on mutually advantageous cooperation. The two countries, which have chosen the path of noncapitalist development, will certainly find several fields in which they will be able to cooperate for the progress of their peoples. Angola is a young country that still faces enormous internal difficulties. Because of that, it has every need to unite with the countries of the world and particularly those of the socialist community. In that context, Czechoslovakia, which is already in a stage of building advanced socialism, will be able to give Angola considerable help in taking suitable advantage of its economic potentialities so as to develop more rapidly.

The agreements on telecommunications and information, which were signed today between the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY (ANGOP), People's Television of Angola, and the corresponding organizations in Czechoslovakia, are more than adequate proof that the two countries are prepared to cooperate in several areas and may lead to positive results. The agreements signed in the field of journalism will represent a big step in the development of Angola's news services in the struggle to break the news monopoly held by the international agencies, which frequently distort the news from underdeveloped countries. The document provides for the exchange of programs and information and the training of Angolan cadres.

11798

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DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN CAHAMA RECONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Achille Lolo]

[Excerpts] Cahama, 1 Oct--We arrived back in the municipality of Cahama in the company of Maj Ary da Costa, Cunene provincial commissioner, and the commission that he organizes and heads. The reason for this working visit was the need to rebuild that municipality as soon as possible, since the inhabitants fleeing from southern Cunene Province are continuing to arrive in Cahama. As a result, the municipality must be transformed as quickly as possible into the first assistance center for the refugees, from where they will then be sent on to the special locations that are already in operation for the purpose in Huila Province.

Maj Ary da Costa had already visited the municipality of Cahama during his trip to Xangongo and Ondjiva. Following that visit, life in Cahama began to take shape in a properly organized direction. We noted that since we had last left that municipality on 10 September, some improvements had already taken place--for example, the electricity was working, the Ministry of Home Trade's warehouses and their respective stores were being supplied again, debris had been removed from the hospital and its sections that had not been totally destroyed had been reactivated, the gasoline station was operating, and there were regular supplies of foodstuffs from Lubango.

Provincial Commissioner Maj Ary da Costa said that "we must rebuild the town in the municipality of Cahama, even though we are at war and even though the South African racists are still on the other side of the town of Xangongo along the Cunene River, from where they are threatening us with new military operations."

Discussing the situation of the inhabitants, Maj Ary da Costa emphasized that "the municipality of Cahama used to have a good 13,740 inhabitants. But now, because of the bombings by the South African Air Force, which is continuing its reconnaissance flights, the people have abandoned their villages to take refuge in the forest, where they have built improvised huts. The result is that most of the inhabitants, after losing their livestock--which scattered in the forest during the bombings--are now afraid to return to their former homes even to collect a few necessary items--especially blankets and food. These people have suffered a very great psychological shock, a fact which--especially in the near future--is going to create many problems for us in the field of health, because this situation has considerably altered the life of the inhabitants and caused great social and hygienic damage. In addition,



we have refugees here from the areas south of the Cunene River (Xangongo, Cuamato, Catequero, Humbe, Kalueque, Chiulo, Chitado, and so on) who are coming to Cahama. Some stay here and build their huts, while others go on toward Lubango or Chileia. That is why we are going to expand the hospital, which was damaged, and then build another one so that the great mass of people scattered through the forest in the municipality of Cahama can have all the medical assistance they need--especially the children, who are the chief victims and who suffer the consequences of the racist invasion. And I want to emphasize that our children are now suffering very much."

Maj Ary da Costa continued: "My associates in the Cunene Provincial Commissariat are surveying the damage done by the racist air force's bombing raids, taking note of the buildings that were destroyed and, especially, establishing a timetable for reconstruction. In addition, here in Cahama we will put up new buildings to replace those that were totally destroyed so that life and work activities can be resumed as soon as possible. This applies especially to the commune's administrative structures, which must be made ready for insuring continuation of this reconstruction project."

#### Home Trade Operations

The activity of the Ministry of Home Trade's local structure has proved to be quite difficult. Until 10 days ago, it supplied the inhabitants through itinerant selling at the edge of the forest. Actually, that was an emergency measure begun immediately after the bombing on 23 August, when the town of Cahama was destroyed.

Herculano, the Ministry of Home Trade's provincial representative, told us: "But now we have decided that our structures should operate more rationally. To that end, we have already issued orders to fix up the Ministry of Home Trade's two stores in this town, which were partially damaged, and we have also put our warehouses in order so that once the conditions for a resumption of normal life in the town have been created, the people will find their stores already prepared to serve them.

"Actually, we are still engaged in itinerant selling, but that is an emergency solution caused by the war situation--a situation that is becoming more burdensome due to the lack of transportation and, often, the absence of our workers, who are afraid when the enemy planes make their morning reconnaissance flights and do not show up for work. The result is that supplying the inhabitants in the forest through itinerant sellers becomes quite complicated."

Herculano said: "The day before yesterday, for example, four South African planes made reconnaissance flights over the municipality of Cahama for nearly 25 minutes. That naturally frightened the inhabitants and our workers, who did not show up at their assigned spots to take supplies to the forest. Because when the foreigners show up in their airplanes, no one can guess whether they are here to reconnoiter or drop bombs. They have dropped so many bombs and the destruction is so widespread that when the people hear the sound of the planes, they stay in the shelters they have in the forest. But we want to start our structures operating permanently in the town of Cahama, and so we will do so, because the people are in special need of blankets, milk for the children, sugar, oil, canned goods, biscuits, dried fish, cornmeal, and clothing. In that way, all the people who have taken refuge in the forest will know that we are here with our stores open and ready to serve them,

since we have no shortage of any products, and they will begin to come into town. That will enable all the 13,740 inhabitants, plus the many refugees, to benefit from the goods we have, since it has not been possible, with itinerant sales, to reach all the localities where the people have taken refuge."

#### Economic and Social Consequences of Racist Invasion

The steadfastness of the inhabitants is due to the intense sensitizing of the party structures, which have a great dynamizing personality in Sinedima, member of the Central Committee, the mobilization carried on by the mass organizations, and the political and social coordination of the Cunene Commissariat. As a consequence, South African demagoguery and the opportunistic racial phraseology of the UNITA puppets have had no results or success at all. In fact, all the inhabitants so far have been fleeing from places in Cunene occupied by soldiers from the racist regime of Pretoria and attempting to join the inhabitants protected by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] or those where the MPLA-Labor Party's structures are functioning.

Cunene Province once had about 250,000 inhabitants or more, half of whom are still in the forest. They are refusing to return to the places where the foreigners from Pretoria have passed through or are still to be found. On the other hand, thousands of refugees have passed through the area of Cahama alone over the past 10 days. They arrive in that destroyed municipality with the marks of hunger, thirst, early signs of advanced dehydration, and diseases contracted in the forest because of eating only what little they could take with them and what they could find in the savanna, which is not abundant in forest foods and fruit, as the northern forest is. The children who survive the trip through the forest reach the refugee center in Chibia with bronchial infections because of the lack of covering and with other respiratory diseases due to having slept too long in the open with no protection against the cold.

In short, the inhabitants in Cunene Province have preferred to flee into the forest and suffer the consequences of that difficult trip on foot rather than surrender or accept the presence of South Africans on their land.

Many families have become separated. There are a great number of orphans. Those people have lost everything: houses, property, clothing, and, above all, the livestock that once constituted one of Cunene Province's greatest economic resources. And it is no accident that the foreigners are now taking the livestock to Namibia or, when they cannot move the herds of cattle, scattering them in the forest, thus hampering an easy recovery in the future.

11798

CSO: 4742/40

## BRIEFS

BRITISH RELIEF DONATION--A donation from the British Government and various relief organizations to help victims of the South African racists was recently delivered to the secretary general of the Angolan Red Cross [CVA] during a ceremony held at the 4 February International Airport. The 31-ton donation consisted of canned foods, cases of medicines, blankets, tents, a Land Rover, spare parts, and toilet soap. Presentation of the gift was made by a representative of the British Embassy in Luanda and two representatives of Great Britain's relief organizations. A Land Rover donated by the Swedish Red Cross also arrived in Lubango last weekend for use in setting up the regional office of the Angolan Red Cross. The plane carrying that vehicle also brought an enormous quantity of essential items and tents for distribution to the victims of South African aggression. According to sources at the CVA in Luanda, that was the second shipment to arrive in Lubango for displaced persons. It should be mentioned that according to the same sources, the first shipment consisted of foodstuffs that have already been delivered to the provincial commissioners in Cunene. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 2] 11798

GDR OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Gerald Engel, deputy minister of higher education in the GDR, left Luanda yesterday after visiting Angola for several days. His visit culminated in the signing of a protocol of cooperation in the field of middle and higher education. "We have very vast impressions of education in Angola, especially middle and higher education," said Gerald Engel, who had the opportunity during his stay to go to Huambo and Huila provinces, where he visited in particular the School of Medicine and a few middle-level institutes. In connection with the signing of the protocol of cooperation, the GDR's deputy minister of higher education emphasized that it will permit the development of cooperation between the two states. Under one of its provisions, German instructors will be sent immediately to teach at the Karl Marx Institute. On his departure, Gerald Engel was seen off by Artur Pestana, deputy minister of education for higher education, and Joao Filipe Martins, rector of the University of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 2] 11798

DOS SANTOS AWARDED BULGARIAN MEDAL--Sofia, 2 Oct--Today the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola was awarded the Order of Stara Planina by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The formal ceremony was held this evening at the Boiana Residence in Sofia. Comrade Peko Takov, member of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, read the order bestowing the award, and Todor Zhivkov, chief of state and secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, placed the Stara Planina Medal, with ribbon, on the chest of comrade

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Moments before, in one of the rooms at the above-mentioned residence, the two chairmen had made brief welcoming speeches, allowing photographers and movie cameramen to take a few pictures of the first official meeting. After the ceremony for presenting the decoration, which the Bulgarian Government awards to chiefs of state, our president and his delegation were honored at an official dinner at which the Angolan chief of state delivered a speech. [By Joao Miranda] [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 1] 11798

PORTO AMBOIM FUEL STORAGE--ANGOP--A fuel storage farm with a capacity of 11,600 cubic meters of fuel will be built in the municipality of Porto Amboim within 18 months. It will supply all of Kwanza-Sul Province. The site for the petroleum complex was turned over to SONANGOL [National Fuel Company of Angola] by Armando Ndembo, provincial commissioner of Kwanza-Sul, at a ceremony marking the start of work on the project, which will be the responsibility of SONANGOL and the Soviet petroleum company, TSVET METPROMEXPORT. The facility will receive its supplies by sea, and a feasibility study concerning supplies is now underway, according to Luis Silva (Tita), senior technician at SONANGOL. He regards the undertaking as being of vital importance to the province's socioeconomic development. It should be stressed, however, that the Soviet crew is already on the scene, along with some material and equipment. Building the storage farm in that area is part of a gigantic plan by SONANGOL for supplying the entire country with fuel. Known as the major storage plan, its implementation began at the start of this year. Currently under construction in Malanje is a fuel storage farm that will have a capacity of 6,600 cubic meters. Similar projects in Lubango, Lucata (Kwanza-Norte), Huambo, Lobito, Lwena, Lucapa, and Menongue are also scheduled to begin this year. In addition to the Soviets, the Petroleum Company of Romania (ROMEPETROL) is also participating in the project. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4742/40

# SPOKESMAN CLAIMS MOKHEHLE IS SABC 'POLITICAL TOOL'

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

A GOVERNMENT Spokesman says the latest statements by Ntsu Mokhehle in South African mass media, notably the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), further confirm that he is being used as a political tool in the destabilization policy of that country.

The SABC has reported Mr. Mokhehle as claiming responsibility for the mortar attacks on the paramilitary Force Base in Maseru and another attack at a road works depot at Joel's Drift in Butha-Buthe, in retaliation for the death of Mr. Edgar Motuba, Editor of a Lesotho Church newspaper.

The Spokesman said all these attacks, which took place within a week, were launched from South African territory led to Lesotho's protest to South Africa and intention to take the case to the Security Council of the United Na-

tions. He said even recent press interviews given by Mokhehle had been on South African soil in Ficksburg, inspite of the fact that he is said to be banned in that country.

Commenting on the claim that Mokhehle spoke to the SABC by telephone as a guest of a Black State hostile to South Africa, the Spokesman said this was a naive attempt to hide his presence in South Africa.

The Spokesman said it will be recalled that it was Lesotho that disclosed that Mokhehle was being harboured in Soweto, Johannesburg. After this disclosure, the South African Press published a number of interviews with him carried out on South African soil. The Spokesman added that now that his presence in that country has been positively established, the South African authorities are making frantic claims to locate him elsewhere.



"It was not surprising that South Africa is making these attempts, in the light of Lesotho's intention to place its case before the Security Council. Mokhehle can only be a guest in the satellite South African homelands or a guest of other political puppets like him being used to destabilize independent African States," the Spokesman said.

He said the African States were clear about South Africa's destabilization activities in Lesotho, and in the last OAU Summit they condemned these activities.

The Spokesman said, the claim that Mokhehle was in

a Black State contrasts sharply with his earlier press statements that he was in Lesotho and moving freely into the Republic of South Africa. He remarked that it was surprising that while South Africa claims that Mokhehle is in an independent country as a guest, none of the reports about him have been carried out by the mass media of that country, instead all his interviews have been conducted by South African journalists in the Republic.

He concluded by saying, the claim by Mokhehle that the recent attacks on Lesotho were in retaliation for Mr. Motuba's death, can only add a new and interesting dimension to Mr. Motuba's death by associating him with the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

CSO: 4700/235



# KOLISANG ATTACKS HIS LEADER FOR CREATING LLA

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Secretary-General of one of the three factions of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr. G. M. Kolisang, has attacked his leader, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle for creating the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) which he said was "outside the Constitution of the party."

Reacting to the accusations which had been levelled against him and other members of the BCP by Mokhehle in pamphlets which were found scattered in some parts of Lesotho, Mr. Kolisang said the LLA had been formed neither in accordance with the BCP Constitution of the party's annual conference. He said that for as long as he sup-

ported and abided by the BCP constitution, he could not sanction the formation of the LLA.

He stated that he had in the past advised Mr. Mokhehle against the use of force as that would set back the progress of the party by several years. Mr. Kolisang also criticized Mokhehle for having left Lesotho, leaving his followers by themselves and Mokhehle still owed an explanation as to why he had left Lesotho.

Mr. Kolisang was last year nominated by Ntsu Mokhehle as Secretary-General of his faction of the BCP, delivered his attack in the Leselinyana la Lesotho newspaper.

CSO: 4700/235

RELEASED POLITICAL DETAINEE APPOINTED DEPUTY MINISTER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Oct 81

[Text]

Brigadier General Rndolph F. Kolake, who was among 39 political detainees released within a week in September last, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Administration by Head of State Doe, with the advice and consent of the PRC.

In his letter of appointment, C-I-C Doe hoped General Kolake would accept the appointment in good faith and work for the betterment of his country.

General Kolake was among nine army officers who were committed last year to ten years imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the PRC Government.

His appointment to the Foreign Ministry testifies not only to the reconciliatory gesture C-I-C Doe has exhibited, but also to his commitment to make good use of the manpower resources of the country in areas he is convinced they can function best in the interest of the nation. @

DOE APPOINTS MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

Captain Alfred Fromoyan has been appointed Minister of Agriculture by Head of State C-I-C Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC.

Captain Fromoyan who served as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Administration, succeeds Major Alfred Suah who was relieved of his position Monday by Head of State Doe "for his failure to adequately pursue agricultural programs of the PRC Government".

In a letter to Minister Fromoyan, the Commander In Chief hoped he would perform his duties with dedication and loyalty in the best in-

terest of the PRC Government and the Liberian people.

Meanwhile, Major James Coleman has been appointed Deputy Agriculture Minister for Administration to replace Capt. Fromoyan.

Major Coleman was a member of the Special Military Tribunal set up by the PRC, to try former officials of the last government, shortly after the April 12 revolution last year.

He was later detained along with B/Gen. Frank Senkpeni, former Chairman of the Special Military Tribunal and Col. Samuel B. Taylor also a member of the tribunal.

CSO: 4700/236

PRC, CABINET TO PARTICIPATE IN RICE HARVESTING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

The Head of State and Chairman of the PRC C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, hereby directs that all members of the PRC and Cabinet are to report at the Executive Mansion this morning at 8:00 to proceed to BWI in Kakata, Gibi Territory, to engage in a rice harvesting exercise.

Head of State Doe said this act of solidarity is to emphasize the PRC Government's concern for self-sufficiency in food production and to motivate students everywhere to follow the example of BWI, a release from the Executive Mansion said.

C-I-C Doe said he is very impressed by the project and feels convinced that other institutions should be encouraged to undertake similar "bold agricultural programs".

CSO: 4700/236

COL BORTEH ASKS SECURITY PERSONNEL TO SEEK SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] The Co-Chairman of the PPC Committee on National Security, Col. Larry Borteh, has said that the Liberian Revolution would be meaningless if the lives and properties of citizens and foreign residents were left "exposed to danger".

He said it was therefore important that members of the Joint Security Forces meet periodically to review and exchange ideas to improve the security network in the country.

Col. Borteh, who was speaking Tuesday at a meeting with members of the Joint Security Forces at the Capitol Building here called on the security personnel to search for better ways to improve the security system of the country.

He also admonished security officers to be conscious of their role to protect the country's social, economic and political well-being.

The meeting was attended by more than 20 Directors and their Deputies from government security agencies, including the National Police Force, National Security Agency, Special Security Service, Armed Forces of Liberia and the Special Security Unit at the OAU Village in Virginia, outside Monrovia.

Also present at the meeting were the Advisor to the Co-Chairman on National Security, Lt. Col. Fred J. Blay, PRC Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Major Swen Dixon, Information Minister, Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison; and the Director of Staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Col. Alfred Menyeh, who deputized for Commanding General Thomas G. Ouiwonkpa.

CSO: 4700/236

LABOR UNION FEDERATION CONDEMNS BANNING OF BRANCHES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Kanty Roberts]

[Text]

The Liberia Federation of Labour Unions and its affiliates, including plantation organizations, have condemned the banning of the Buchanan and Yekepa branches of the Lamco Mine Workers Union by the Ministry of Labour, following a strike at the Buchanan plant last week.

The condemnation, contained in a statement issued by the Secretary General of the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions, Mr. Amos Gray, at the end of a 4-day workers education seminar held at the Ducor Hotel, noted that it is only through a court of law that unions can be abrogated.

As such, it is illegal and a violation of the Labour Laws of Liberia for the Ministry of Labour, management or government to ban a union.

The statement from the LFLU also criticized Lamco for what it called the multinational company's failure to honor a sacred contractual obligation to pay increments to workers agreed upon a year ago.

Last week the workers at the Buchanan branch of Lamco went on a strike, following the refusal of Lamco to adhere to a recent decision taken by the Vice Head of State J. Nicholas Podier, calling for the management to meet workers' demand for six percent retroactive pay beginning January 1980 to August 1981.

The Lamco management only paid to the workers wages for eight months, from January 1981 to August 1981, 12 months short of the agreed 20 months.

On the issue of the Head of State Doe's dismissal of the workers who number 209, the LFLU appealed to the government to reconsider its position on the termination, bearing in mind the already high rate of unemployment in the country and the unbearable suffering that would come to the dismissed workers and their families. "After all, the strike was a result of a pure provocation in the premises by the management of Lamco," the LFLU said. ●

CSO: 4700/236



## LIBUSCO WORKERS LEAVE WORK AT GOVERNMENT REQUEST

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Oct 11 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Over 1,000 employees of the Liberia Sugar Corporation (LIBSUCO) in Harper have peacefully laid down their tools in response to government's request, until the mounting financial problems facing the company are solved.

The workers were informed of their plight at the company's sight on Monday by Maryland County Superintendent, 1st Lt. Wamleh Elliott, upon his return from Monrovia.

Superintendent Elliott recently headed an 18-man delegation to Monrovia to meet with Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe and PRC members to discuss the financial problems facing LIBSUCO.

Lt. Elliott, who described LIBSUCO as "the economic spinal cord" of not only Maryland County, but that of the entire eastern Liberia, expressed sympathy with the workers.

He urged them to engage in food crops farming on LIBSUCO's 5,000 acres of un-

cultivated land while government is exploring all avenues for the company's economic survival.

Superintendent Elliott did not, however, say when the workers would be called back to work but told the senior and managerial staff to continue to work and ensure that LIBSUCO properties were secured.

Superintendent Elliott said it was not proper for the workers to continue to work and increase the payroll while government was trying to generate funds to improve the company's operation.

He told the workers that out of the four months pay LIBSUCO was owing them, two months salaries would be given them when they are called to resume work, while the balance will be paid in two installments when the company's operation starts.

The workers accepted the superintendent's decision and hoped government would help to re-activate LIBSUCO for the benefit of not only Marylanders but the entire country. — LINA

AIR LIBERIA 'IN DEEP FINANCIAL TROUBLE'

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] Air Liberia, the nation's flag carrier is in deep financial trouble.

In the absence of immediate bail out by the Government, together with an across the board re-scheduling of the Airline's massive debt, it will be all but certain that Liberia's only Airline will stall dangerously.

This very unhealthy position at the Airline cannot be attributed to the prevailing economic situation in the country. The problem has been building up for years.

It started when Air Liberia was given clearance by the former regime to go International.

When Steve Tolbert took over the Finance Ministry in the mid-seventies, part of his composite plans with the Mansion "to put Liberia on the world map" was to choose a corporation to do part of the job.

Air Liberia, then little more than a taxi service was chosen to show the flag.

Massive capital out lay was approved, "expatriates were brought in at near ridiculous contracts to bring Air Liberia up to par with other International Airlines".

Towards the close of the decade, it became very clear that the original "plans" for Air Liberia were not only misguided but fraudulent.

Mis-management was rife, misuse of IATA--privileges to which Air Liberia belonged--became routine and morale hit the bottom line.

By 1980, the only profit posted in the books at the airline was ineptitude.

Immediately after the April 12 Revolution last year, British Caledonian, which was entrusted with managing Air Liberia, bolted away, leaving Air Liberia with over \$3 million debt load and not a single cent in its account.

The alleged took away the Airline's books in order to prevent the present management and the Government from finding out what was going on at Air Liberia.

At the moment, the Airline's credit rating is nil--even on the domestic market.

The inevitable result is that Air Liberia has to purchase everything from paper clips to Jet fuel on a cash basis.

As one observer put it, "the present Air Liberia is a corporate nightmare". Indeed, it is.

To turn Air Liberia around will be like a prop Jet taking off in gale-forced winds.

The un-enviable task falls on the shoulders of the two top men in the Airline's management team: Mr. James K. Koffa, the Managing Director, and his number-two man, Mr. Michael M. Wiles.

Asked whether they will be able to make Air Liberia take off and keep her on course in this turbulent financial climate, they both registered an unqualified yes.

That unbridled optimism is the prevailing mood throughout the Company. Says a junior staffer in the Company's downtown office: "Now that we have the right people at the right time, we have no where to go but up and we will make it".

The new Managing Director, Mr. James Koffa, is a Seasoned Administrator with impressive credentials in Corporate Management. He holds a Master's degree in Finance and is also a U.S. trained lawyer.

He was brought back home from the U.S. to take over the stalling Airline. Says he: "My purpose is to make Air Liberia viable and a revenue generating national corporation, and that's exactly what I'm going to do".

Helping him in this difficult undertaking is Mr. Michael Wiles, the Deputy Managing Director for Administration, who comes to Air Liberia with impressive management credentials from the U.S. He has also logged considerable experience in corporate management locally.

At the moment, Mr. Koffa is locked in intensive talks with Government officials as well as the Board of Directors, for assistance.

That assistance should come up in two ways. First the Government must pay up the \$1-1/2 million owed the Airline and second, Air Liberia should and must be given privileges accorded to other corporations like the Mesurado Group.

For this reason, it is imperative that the Government give this nation's flag carrier all out support.

To subject her to controls and restrictions under the NIC umbrella will be counter-productive.

Mr. Koffa leaves shortly for talks with IATA officials to iron out the terms under which the airline will re-gain the privilege of issuing tickets on behalf of International Airlines.

This privilege is crucial to Air Liberia coming through. In addition, if Mr. Koffa is to succeed in obtaining financing and credit abroad during his talks, it is imperative that the home Government chip in too.

Air Liberia is no longer a prestige project launched by an inept administration as was the case under the Tolbert regime.

The Nation's air carrier is very much a sound and viable corporate undertaking. It will be a calculated mis-judgement to allow the nation's only flag carrier to crash land.

There is tremendous potential for Air Liberia. All that is needed at this time is some support from the Government, reports Tom Gorgla.

CSO: 4700/236

# NEW CANNERY TO BEGIN OPERATION IN LATE 1981

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Text]

A new company to can food products has been established in the country and it is expected to begin production by the end of this year or early next year.

The company, Kali Corporation with offices at Holiday Inn Hotel in Monrovia, has been granted rights to operate at the Liberia Industrial Free Zone.

Kali Corporation which will process mostly citrus and vegetables for the United States, West and East African countries which benefit from the United States Food Aid Program, has an initial investment of \$5 million.

It is expected to employ an initial work force of 60 persons and under its five-year plan, the company will employ about 3,000 with no discrimination in sexes.

The Executive President of Kali Corporation Mr. Leon Love, an American businessman, told the Daily Observer in an exclusive in-

terview yesterday that his company will purchase the foods to be processed from local farmers.

Mr. Love explained that to encourage local farmers to develop, his company would work hand-in-hand with Government and the farmers and would give all necessary assistance to farmers to grow the type of items his company would be interested in.

He said the company would be processing products which meet the United States Department of Agriculture standards.

He also indicated that Kali which will eventually become a one hundred per cent Liberian-owned company has started accepting applications from the public and selling shares at \$10.00 per share.

He also disclosed that his company will be one of the largest that will be operating at the Liberia Industrial Free Zone.



## BRAZILIANS CONDUCTING POULTRY INVESTMENT FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A three-man team of Brazilian industrialists from the Financial consultant Company (MULTICON) currently in Liberia to conduct feasibility studies for possible investment in poultry, Tuesday called on Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe to acquaint him of their mission.

The team, headed by Mr. Paulo Ayub, an agro-economist, arrived here last Thursday, and has already visited the Sangai's Farm in Bong County and several areas of interest in Kakata, Bensonville and the Bao Metal Workshop.

Members of the team, which also comprised, Mr. Helio Joris, an economist and Mr. Mauro Peres, a mechanical engineer, were introduced to C-I-C Samuel K. Doe by Major Dew Mayson, Chairman of the National Investment Commission.

Mr. Ayub assured Head of State Doe that if the Liberian Government endorsed the project, his company would adequately supply the Liberian Market with poultry farm commodities.

C-I-C Doe expressed appreciation for the desire of the industrialists to invest in Liberia and said it was the government's determination to encourage investors to participate in Liberia's economic activities.

He assured the Brazilian industrialists of government's supportive cooperation, and directed the National Investment Commission to effectively coordinate their activities.

MULTICON is expected to invest about \$16 million in the project if studies are completed and the project approved.

## MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND RUBBER FARMS CLOSE DOWN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 pp 3, 6

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] More than 5,000 rubber farms around the country are said to be closed down due to high energy costs, mounting taxes, and the escalating prices of imported rubber materials, it was disclosed by the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia meeting held here recently.

Several other rubber farmers are abandoning their farms and the number of farmers selling rubber to Firestone has decreased from 2,000 last year to 400 this year, causing a drastic decline of production in the rubber industry.

Other large rubber concessions like B.F. Goodrich the Liberia Agricultural Company are reported to be facing similar decline in the purchase of rubber from farmers.

Although the amount of money lost due to the closure of these farms was not mentioned, the association members said the situation gravely affects the nation's economy.

At the meeting chaired by former Senator William V. S. Tubman Jr., a prosperous rubber farm owner, the association's members contended that high taxes have created problems for rubber farmers, especially the small rubber farmers.

Among the many Liberian rubber producers, the RPA members noted small rubber farmers were the main victim of the current obstacles because they cannot withstand them.

A quick solution, the members pointed out, was urgently needed for these problems.

Despite the continued escalating prices of rubber on the world market, the Liberia rubber Industry had a bright future but only needed to be revitalized, one member said.

Members of the association said they were ready to assist government in terms of offering suggestions to help solve the problem, especially the tax issue.

They concluded by calling for a dialogue with government in an effort to resolve this situation to avoid future complication.

CSO: 4700/236

REPORTAGE ON MACHEL'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

Accompanying Delegation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] President Samora Machel last night left the capital of Mozambique for a 6-day visit to the Italian Republic. Samora Machel will, after that, visit Czechoslovakia in response to an invitation from the First Secretary of the Communist Party and President of the Republic Gustav Husak. The high-level delegation which accompanies President Samora Machel included Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim Chissano, Minister of the Office of the President Oscar Monteiro, Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, and Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons Abdul Magid Osman. The group also included senior officials connected with the sectors of agriculture, finances, mining and geological prospecting, aviation and telecommunications, hydrology, and health and social welfare as well as international cooperation.

Italy is one of the principal economic partners of Mozambique in the Western world; outstanding in relations between these two countries is a loan in the amount of \$22.5 million given to the RPM for the two-year term of 1981-1982.

Italian Cooperation Reviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Cooperation on the government level between the Italian republic and the RPM is characterized by the dispatch of technicians through Mozambique and investments in various domestic economic sectors in many different fields. Before taking up the specific areas in which this cooperation takes place, we might report that, for the 2-year term of 1981-1982, Italy has granted a loan to be used by Mozambique, worth \$22.5 million (about 750,000 contos).

As we said yesterday in a report on the struggle of the Italian people, the first government delegation from the RPM arrived in Italy December 1975. The IPALMO (Institute for Relations between Italy and the Countries of Africa, Latin American, and the Middle East) received the Mozambican delegation and opened the way to intergovernmental relations; this institute later on began to send technicians to Mozambique.

"I also recall that the first mixed commission created by Mozambique with a capitalist country was with Italy," said Dina Forti, an Italian international affairs specialist serving Mozambique, currently involved in the international cooperation program of the National Planning Commission.

#### Health and Education--The First to Benefit

After independence, the first Italian technicians to arrive in Mozambique for the most part were directed to the health and higher education sectors. This cooperation in the health fields has been increasing and today we can see medical personnel both in the district hospitals and in the country's main hospitals to which material support in the health fields is also being channeled.

The agreement between Italy and Mozambique on the health level has made it possible for many Mozambican patients to be treated in Italy when the country's possibilities for certain treatments are no longer enough.

In education, various professors of Italian nationality are working especially at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

There are various nongovernmental organizations for health, education, and other sectors of technical-scientific and economic development which cooperate in recruiting technicians for Mozambique.

One of the pioneering organizations in this field, which we mentioned earlier, is the IPALMO. This institute however does not have the job of recruiting technicians. But, due to the friendship with the RPM, it was the first to take action in this field. For this purpose, we have the CUAM (University Committee on Medical Assistance) whose mission is to recruit medical personnel and to sensitize such personnel to the tasks they are going to perform.

COSV (Volunteer Service Coordination and Organization) is another Italian nongovernmental organization which has sent specialized personnel to Mozambique. For example, this organization has already sent ten or eleven technicians to the sector of ports and CFM [Mozambique Railroad].

Next we have COOPTECNICAL, an organization connected with the National League of Italian Cooperatives, which has many technicians in Mozambique, especially on the state farms and in hog raising.

We must also mention MOLIVS (Liberation and Development Movement) which sends specialists mostly to the geology sector and for the production of small species.

#### Private Visit

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Calane da Silva: "I Bring You Our Victory"]

[Excerpts] "I bring you, 8 years after the fact, our victory, the victory of Guinea-Bissau, of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde. I bring the victory of Zimbabwe," said

President Samora Machel in the Great Hall of the Regional Council of Emilia Romagna, in Bologna, 400 kilometers from the Italian capital.

The Mozambican president, who yesterday completed his official visit to Italy, spoke in the same place where, 8 years earlier, together with the leaders who were fighting against Portuguese colonialism, a conference was held in support of the liberation movement of the countries mentioned above.

The official visit by President Samora Machel to the Italian republic ended yesterday morning. The chief of state of Mozambique officially took his leave of President Pertini in Quirinale Palace.

In a short but very significant ceremony, the Italian President, accompanied by members of the Italian government, once again stressed the importance of the visit in strengthening and expanding cooperation between the two countries, especially in the social and economic sector.

The Mozambican chief of state will stay in Italy until 19 October on a private visit, inspecting areas of Red influence linked to the RPM through bonds of historic solidarity forged during the national liberation struggle.

In Rome, Ministry of Industry and Energy Antonio Branco and Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons Abdul Magid yesterday conferred with the undersecretary for Italian State Participations Delio Giacometti, with whom they discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the energy field, particularly regarding prospecting for petroleum, coal, and uranium.

An announcement distributed at the end of the meeting stated that an Italian technical delegation would go to Mozambique to discuss the provisions of possible cooperation and the establishment of a mixed study commission.

#### Private Cooperation Viewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] "The visit by President Samora Machel to Italy creates conditions for increasing the volume of private cooperation between the two countries," in the opinion of Claudio Gentili, representing the COSV (Volunteer Service Organization Coordination), a lay cooperation organization of a nongovernmental character which has been supporting Mozambique in various projects.

Mozambique's liberation struggle for many years has had strong support from Italian progressive organizations, Claudio Gentili noted. Meetings, demonstrations, and other events were organized, originally in an effort to strengthen the movement against Portuguese colonialism in Italy, starting in 1968 or 1969.

After Mozambique obtained its independence, COSV decided to change the nature of its support, making it more radically political and orienting it along more practical and concrete lines.



In the beginning, COSV encountered difficulties in attaining these objectives. With the signing of the first cooperation agreement between the COSV and the RPM, in April 1980, activities took on a more intensive and regular character.

Before that however COSV had already been supporting the contacts established between the Mozambican Production Council, on the one hand, and the FLM (Federation of Metalworkers) and the Federation of Confederations of the Province of Milan, on the other hand; in 1979, these Italian labor union organizations signed a co-operation agreement with the Production Council.

Claudio Gentili, who also represents the Italian labor unions in the RPM, for organizational and protocol purposes, pointed out that the agreements between the COSV and the RPM among other things cover the ministries of industry and energy and of surface transportation.

In this context, COSV currently has ten cooperation specialists working in Mozambique primarily on the railroads.

Regarding the Niassa Plan, COSV signed two agreements with Mozambique providing for the assignment of two Italian cooperation specialists and several specialists of other nationalities to the country. Expanding this cooperation effort to other countries, COSV will participate in a project aimed at establishing two machine shops, one carpentry shop, and one sawmill.

In the two Niassa projects, the COSV has the support of two autonomous Italian cooperation organizations, particularly the Red Cross and Africa 70.

Through COSV, 23 Mozambican metalworkers were being trained in the Italian city of Brescia between January and July of this year. Next Saturday, another four workers will leave for Milan to take courses as grading machine operators.

Claudio Gentili, the COSV representative in Mozambique, announced that this organization is cooperating with other countries, in addition to Mozambique. COSV is also cooperating with Zimbabwe and Nicaragua, in addition to supporting communities of Indians in Peru on the extragovernmental level.

Although COSV presents itself as an autonomous organization, it does cooperate with labor union movements in various countries and has the support of Italian labor unions on many international cooperation projects, especially in Mozambique.

"We hope that the visit of President Samora Machel will enable us to increase the volume of cooperation," said Claudio Gentili. At this time, COSV is of the opinion that closer intergovernmental relations between the RPM and Italy will not fail to have a positive effect on private cooperation.

"There are many interesting projects but we depend on financing from the cooperation services of the Ministry of Foreign Trade."

This financing is distributed through the various cooperation projects, proposed by various organizations for different countries, we were told. "Our request for

financing for cooperation projects with Mozambique, for example, must be approved by the Italian National Assembly. Here we had the support of the democratic political formations in the Assembly to get approval for these financing requests," said Gentili.

The approach on the government level between the two countries cannot fail to influence this policy of aid distribution in favor of an increase in cooperation which is already being given.

"For several months now, Italian public opinion has displayed great interest in matters concerning southern Africa," said the COSV representative. "I think that this victory comes at an excellent time to consolidate Italy's support for Mozambique."

To find out what the situation in Mozambique is really like, the COSV sent a report on the RPM for dissemination in Italy on the occasion of the visit by Samora Machel. "We must introduce Mozambique to the Italians," said Gentili.

5058

CSO:4742/43

## MOZAMBIQUE

### TEACHERS ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED; TEACHERS STATISTICS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The constituent conference of the ONP (National Organization of Mozambican Teachers) was held yesterday in Maputo. Addressing the opening session, President Samora Machel, in the name of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, formally announced the establishment of the ONP.

"Looking back at our revolutionary experience in the field of education and above all the important role of the teacher in the country's development process, fully aware of the need for upgrading the teaching profession, so that its function as an agent in the transformation of society may be given enhanced prestige, the FRELIMO Party has decided to establish the National Organization of Teachers," Samora Machel announced at the end of yesterday's morning session.

The ONP will not take over any of the functions which, by definition, must be carried out by the Ministry of Education and Culture; but, as a social and professional organization, it must supplement the training of national teaching cadres. In a recent interview given to VOZ DA FRELIMO, Education and Culture Minister Graca Machel pointed out, by way of example, that the ONP will have the job of organizing teachers' analysis and evaluation meetings, lectures and conferences, and libraries, along with the promotion and dissemination of scientific studies connected with pedagogy and didactics. The ONP must also provide incentives for socialist competition among teachers, it must project the image of the new-type teacher, and it must promote recreation through entertainment and relaxation for teachers.

As a result of the intensive ideological struggle and debate in this sector, most of the foreign teachers left the country soon after independence and their places were taken by many young volunteers who at that time did not have the necessary training and background in education.

Samora Machel hailed the devotion of the young people to the cause of education, especially the group of teachers in Cuba and the teachers assigned to the border areas where they are targets of enemy action.

Along with about 2,000 children who are in secondary school in Cuba, there is a group of Mozambican teachers on the Isle of Youth teaching Portuguese, geography, history, and political education.

Schools in the provinces of Manica and Sofala have been the targets of armed operations by the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] counterrevolutionary group, with reports of cases of mutilations and kidnappings of teachers in the areas.

The ONP Conference will continue until Thursday. Delegations from Angola, the GDR, China, the USSR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Korea, Portugal, Vietnam, and Holland were attending as invited guests.

Mozambique has 21,647 teachers on various levels of education, according to the motion directed by the teachers yesterday to the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people on the occasion of the National Constituent Conference of the ONP.

That number includes 18,561 teachers in primary education, 2,991 in secondary education, 25 in middle-level education, and 70 in higher education. Furthermore, 16,989 are men and 4,658 are women. Only 21 percent have specific subject backgrounds and training in the field of education. Their ages on the average vary between 20 and 25 years.

5058

CSO:4742/42

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DIFFICULTIES CAUSE MINISTERIAL VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Minister of Ports and Surface Transportation Alcantara Santos today continued on to Quelimane in the Province of Zambezia. As a member of the Mozambican government, he went there to check into the degree of implementation of the plans for the shipment of strategic products for domestic and export purposes.

The minister of ports and surface transportation will visit the district of Milange in Zambezia. Here, Minister Alcantara Santos will look into the situation regarding the shipment of tea which is still being held in that region, among other questions relating to transportation.

In Milange likewise, the STS [Ports and Surface Transportation] minister and the delegation he heads will conduct an on-the-spot inspection of the shipment of products between Mozambique and Malawi by means of the cable car line currently closed down due to damage.

In the course of his visit to that province Minister Alcantara Santos will also go into the operation of the ports. He will visit all ports from Quelimane to Nacala in the course of a trip that will in succession take him to Chinde, Pebane, Macuse, Angoche, and Nacala.

5058

CSO:4742/42

BULGARIAN FIRM PREPARES CAHORA BASSA STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] An economic feasibility study is currently being conducted with a view to the exploration of the lake at Cahora Bassa in the Province of Tete. Carried out by "Transcomplekt Engineering" of Bulgaria, the study which now has been started includes research at the site and will be completed within 6 months. The study is being conducted under the coordination of the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation.

The work to survey the resources of the Cahora Bassa Lake will make it possible to put together a vast economic development program in the region.

The study was started days ago and fits into the complex of cooperation relations existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Bulgaria.

Based essentially on the resources of the lake itself, the economic development project among other things calls for the creation of a river transportation enterprise, the construction of small ports along the lake, and the development of fishing in which the lake is very rich.

The river transportation enterprise to be created will have the mission of coordinating passenger and freight transportation; it must be noted that this effort will be supported by the SADCC [Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa], particularly regarding the portion dealing with transportation.

Concerning SADCC support for the development of the economic exploitation of the Cahora Bassa Lake, it was learned that a meeting is to be held shortly between that agency and members of the DNTMF [National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation] who are connected with the lake project.

Right now, only five whaleboats--one of which is laid up due to damage--are operating on that lake, carrying passengers and freight. These units will be insufficient to cover the vast area represented by the artificial lake at Cahora Bassa.

Each of these whaleboats has the capacity to carry 80 passengers, or 5 tons when carrying only freight.



Cahora Bassa Lake is estimated to be about 345 kilometers long, with a maximum width of 30 kilometers. The completion of the project, whose feasibility study is now in progress, is of particular economic importance, especially regarding passenger and freight transportation.

On the other hand, river transportation is very important in the specific case of Tete, where the lake is a means of providing a link between Mozambique and Malawi.

This is why the SADCC is contemplating support for the transportation development program since both Mozambique and Malawi are members of the SADCC.

5058

CSO:4742/42

REVIEW OF NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Willy Waddington: "Mozambique's Hydroelectric Program Aimed at 12 Million Kilowatts"]

[Text] According to initial estimates, the hydroelectric potential of the People's Republic of Mozambique comes to an enormous figure of 12 million kilowatts. This potential covers all of the ten provinces. This energy capacity means that we have almost 1 kilowatt per inhabitant (based on the 1980 census) and a little more (1.3 kilowatt ) per square kilometer of surface (783,000 square kilometers).

This capacity is located above all in the province of Tete, where the powerful flow rate and the accentuated gradients of some rivers make it possible to build 15 generating stations, the biggest of which is at Cahora Bassa, with 3.6 million kilowatts, followed, in declining order of magnitude, by those at Mepanda Uncua with 1.6 million, downstream from Lupata with 1.1 million, in Lupata itself with 600,000, and in Boroma with 400,000; all of these are located on the Zambeze.

Looking at the electric energy resources in the country on the eve of independence (1973), we only had a total of just about 382,820 kilowatts installed in 813 power plants with 1,292 generators; most of them consumed petroleum derivatives; we realize the energy shortage we had at that time in contrast to the existing potential and the enormous foreign exchange expenditure connected with the import of fuels.

Now, no country can grow if it does not have abundant and cheap energy. We therefore can understand the effort made ever since independence to investigate all available energy resources, with priority for hydroelectric projects, although we do continue with prospecting for conventional resources which we also have, such as coal, gas, or petroleum.

As a result of these guidelines, major efforts are already underway to implement the first phase of the national high-voltage grid from Cahora Bassa, intended to electrify the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado, over an area of about 1,600 kilometers, to which we must add about 50 kilometers for the tie-in of the current grids of Cahora Bassa and Revue.

The country's efforts to utilize hydroelectric energy must be viewed in the context of the efforts to upgrade our tremendous resources.

Rivers represent an unending potential. We have already begun to convert that potential into actual wealth, to the benefit of the entire country.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

ENTERTAINMENT ENTREPRENEUR--In an effort to contribute to recreation and entertainment for the young people in the capital, producer Alex Barbosa is planning to present a series of "dance matinees" on Sunday in the Boite Zambi section. This initiative has already been implemented when last Sunday afternoon a dance was held between 1500 and 1900 with a completely full house. According to the producer, he is now planning to use and improve the recreational park and lake located among the pine trees and eucalyptus trees of the Maputo high school, where he plans to reintroduce little boats for the children to have fun with, plus the establishment of a tea-dispensing stand. For this purpose he is initiating contacts to determine the conditions for the probable rental of the lake complex. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 2] 5058

BOOK ON CIA NETWORK--NOTICIAS Publications have just put out a brochure on the dismantling of the CIA network in Mozambique in March of this year. The title of the brochure is "Operacao 6° aniversario--Como uma rede da CIA foi desmantelada em Mocambique" [Operation 6th Anniversary--How a CIA Network Was Dismantled in Mozambique]. This publication presents vast documentation on the work done to identify enemy agents, their MO, and the relations maintained with foreign bosses from whom they received gifts and money. It also contains the testimony of the traitors, the official announcements issued at that time, at the press conference given by the information minister, when it was announced that the networks had been burned, as well as various documents on the activities of the CIA and its operations under the cover of diplomatic immunity. This is an important book which is useful to all of us because it clearly shows how the Americans are trying to undermine the security and stability of other countries. The book's author is Abel Mutemba. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 p 8] 5058

CSO:4742/42

CUBANS SUSPECTED OF PLOTTING INSTALLATION OF SWAPO GOVERNMENT

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Neighboring Countries Can Help"]

[Text] The manner in which leaders of black Africa are willing to misguide themselves, or be misguided by interest groups who want to exploit them, has been clearly demonstrated once again by a statement made by the president of Tanzania.

According to news reports Dr Julius Nyerere made a statement yesterday in Paris saying that the Cuban troops will leave Angola as soon as South-West Africa is independent. They are there only for protecting Angola against South African attacks from the South-West.

He said: "It is absolutely clear that it is ridiculous to expect the Cubans to leave Angola as long as the South Africans continue to attack Angola."

This sort of distortion of facts concerning the situation is nothing new and the promulgation of such things will certainly not stop. Nevertheless it is necessary to look at the truth once more.

Angola is still being presented as the innocent victim of brutal and undeserving attacks by South Africa. But facts tell another story.

The Cuban troops now present in that country originally went there for the purpose of preserving the present Marxist regime of Angola after it took over the government by force when Portuguese rule came to an end. This is still their main task.

Since that time Angola began to provide housing to SWAPO, yet another Marxist organization, and to equip it with weapons and other accessories for unchaining an armed conflict against South-West Africa.

With the approval and help of its host SWAPO has now been waging a war for years against the people of the South-West. The security forces have repeatedly warned the Angolan government that it would pursue SWAPO bands to their hiding place, but at the same time they gave the assurance that Angola's own forces have nothing to fear as long as they stay out of the way.

Nevertheless, Angola increased its aid to SWAPO and during the latest incident has allowed its own forces (probably it gave orders) to challenge the security forces from the south.

Therefore, this is not at all the case of South Africa being the aggressor against the government of a neighboring country. But lies must be told and repeated for the purpose of inciting world opinion.

As soon as Angola withdraws its support to SWAPO and the use of Angolan territory is denied, it will no longer be necessary for the forces of the South-West and those of South Africa to enter Angolan areas and they will also abstain from doing so.

But to lend credence to the assertion that the Cubans will withdraw as soon as the South-West is independent and the South African forces have departed...that is nonsense. What will probably happen in the event that South Africa summarily withdraws from the South-West is that SWAPO, as was the case with the MPLA in Angola, will try to grab the government of this country by force of arms.

As in the case of Angola the rest of the population will not be willing to accept this and the result can be a civil war just like the one which is still raging in Angola...after years of independence.

The purpose of the Cubans' presence in Angola is then probably that of helping SWAPO to win the military struggle and to keep its Marxist friends in power.

This is the aspect of the real situation. If the black neighboring countries and the other countries further away really want a solution to the South-West dispute, grant a really free independence to the peaceful people of the South-West, they can contribute to that in a practical manner in two ways:

First of all persuade Angola to send the Cubans home, because this would remove the well founded fear of aggression from that region, being felt by South-Westerners...and

Secondly persuade Angola and other neighboring countries to withdraw their help to SWAPO and in so doing commit themselves to a peaceful stipulation of a government for the South-West at the ballot-box rather than by force of arms.

7964

CSO: 4701/6

# WHITE OPPOSITION PARTY SUSPICIOUS OF DTA AIMS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Independence"]

[Text] Although the United States and its Western allies have now been about a so-called "new" initiative on the South-West question for many months, in the South-West itself there is nothing known about the plans which these powers have up their sleeves for guiding this country to independence. Hopefully following this week's diplomatic consultations more information will be made available.

All indications have so far been that the settlement plan entails an election under one or another form of international supervision. A large part of the world (including all of Africa) is insisting that the United Nations must be the supervisor of this election...and this is precisely one of the most important points of difficulty.

The moderate internal parties of the South-West, and South Africa as well, have lost all confidence in the ability of the United Nations to be an impartial arbiter and it will not be easy to cut through this Gordian knot; that much is clear.

However, if such an election were to come about one fact will be indisputable: If the moderate parties want to make sure of a victory over SWAPO they will not be able to afford to get into a mutual strife against each other. That would be fatal.

The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] is presenting itself as the winning horse against SWAPO. However, we have serious misgivings as to whether it can succeed in this without the support of other moderate parties which have already provided proof that the DTA is not an acceptable alternative. Foremost among this group are the whites and the Basters who simply cannot accept the DTA because in this alliance they see a danger for the rights of minorities.

This fear has intensified as a result of the recent constitutional changes by the DTA in which it once and for all did away with the ethnic composition of the central governing body. To be sure, for all practical purposes, the DTA can no longer claim that in fact it is still an alliance...it has quietly gone over to being an individual superparty.



The groups which we have singled out above can and want to make a meaningful contribution if it comes to show of strength against SWAPO at the ballot-box. But they want the assurance that once SWAPO is defeated they will not be forced into another type of one man--one vote hegemony.

Today the most important priority for the DTA is: Clarification of those misgivings about its objectives being held by those population groups which defeated the DTA in their own ethnic elections. In other words it should provide clear cut guarantees for protecting the interests of minority groups in a future independent South-West and these interests must be appropriately protected.

Mere guarantees of individual human rights are not sufficient. These were guaranteed in haste to every other country in Africa and the result of this is known to everybody. We will accept no constitution which endangers any minority's existence and security.

7964

CSO: 4701/6

## BRIGHT FUTURE FOR DIAMOND INDUSTRY FORECAST

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Oct 81 p 19

[Text]

SWAZI Diamond Cutting obtained a licence to operate in March of this year. Premises were found in Manzini, and after E25000 had been spent on improvements and elaborate security equipment, business began.

As soon as it opened works here, Swaziland diamonds recruited and trained thirteen men and two girls. A further twenty people will be selected from the hundreds of applications received in response to a recent advertisement, and, eventually, the work force will be up to 120. (Only small groups of people can be trained in this highly skilled work at a time).

Swazi Diamond Cutting buys its stones from markets all over the world, choosing from wherever the prices are right. Mr. Vovos receives a weekly bulletin from the Diamond Corporation in America which keeps him up to date on these prices. He has also registered Swaziland as a diamond exporting country in Antwerp, the first time it

has ever been registered as thus, (and Swaziland's Customs collects 20% on the stones coming in).

Once cut and polished, the stones are re-exported to whole-salers in the jewellery trade.

The diamond working is done in three sections: the first is sawing. The tiny stones are cut by circular saw blades, made of paper-thin copper, which are 'edged' with diamond powder. Diamonds can only be cut by diamonds.

The company already has seven circular saws and six more are on order from Belgium.

The second part of the job is Cutting, when the stones are 'shaped'. This is done on metal discs which spin like gramophone records, while the craftsman holds the diamond, set in a special rod. It requires skill to know just how much pressure to exert.

When new, the discs are quite rough, but they are treated with diamond powder and glue, and industrial diamonds to smooth them down.

First, four corners are cut, called Blocking, then, up to 58 facets can be made on the stone. All shapes brilliant, marquise, pear emerald, square emerald and triangular, can be cut, though not every stone can be cut to any shape. Each must be studied very carefully.

Section three is Polishing. In all, each stone goes through thirteen processes, each one carried out by a different operator.

Swazi Diamond Cutting produces work of international standards, and so, a man who completes training with them, and gains experience, is a craftsman able to work in the diamond trade anywhere in the world.

Mr. Vovos has room for twenty more craftsmen at the work benches he already has, but he has plenty of floor space for expansion.

All this represents a massive investment. The precision machinery used is very expensive and the E22 thousand already spent is only half of the expected final amount.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Oct 81 pp 11, 14, 16

[Selections from special "Review of the Sugar Industry"]

[Text]

**SUGAR is Swaziland's greatest land user.**

**It is the greatest exploiter of natural resources because of its use of intensive irrigation.**

**It is the greatest single employer in the country.**

**It is the greatest earner of foreign exchange for the country. (It has earned E100 million in one year).**

**It is a very important revenue earner for Government outside normal company taxation.**

**When the industry is in full production in 1983 it will be generating 52% of the total earnings of the economy.**

**It is predicted that 365 thousand tons of sugar will be produced during the current season, and in 1983, with full production, this should be up to 400 thousand tons. Next to South Africa, Swaziland is the biggest sugar producer on the continent.**



A DIAGRAM showing clearly how sugar finds its way from the fields to the silo. From there it is exported to Europe, America and Canada, and brings considerable revenue to Swaziland.

#### LEGEND

- ▲ SUGAR MILLS
- ⌋ SAND RIVER DAM
- ◐ SUGAR CANE AREAS
- ROADS
- +++ RAILWAY
- ~ RIVERS SERVING CANE AREAS

DISTANCES:  
 MILLS TO RAILHEADS 32 km  
 PHUZUMOYA TO LOURENCO MARQUES 161 km  
 MLAWALA TO LOURENCO MARQUES 87 km

Low rainfall in 1978 and 79 led to a fall back in the amount of sugar produced in Swaziland in the '79-80 season, a drop in fact to 240695 tonnes against the previous season's 247803. Added to this, the first quarter of the Sugar year saw depressed market prices. Then in August, the world market began to gather strength and prices increased steadily.

Because prices had started off being low in the buying season, it was due to Lome quotas that Swaziland was able to do well in the market. Free market prices were not economic to this country, though we can sell duty free to the U.S.A. under the Generalised System of preferences. (All sugar available from here for the free market was sold to the U.S.)

Cut backs in the local manufacturing industry, caused by recession in Europe, led to a drastic drop in sales on the domestic market. Also, the sale of sugar over the counter dropped, due, it seems to the fact that the price difference between here and the Republic narrowed, so cutting down the amount of sugar being taken illegally out of the country.

Local prices were increased in May, 1979 from E180 per tonne to E260 per tonne for refined and from E160/ per tonne to E240 per tonne ex-mill for Brown, bringing them close to the current South African prices of \$291 per tonne for refined and \$267 per tonne for Brown.

Though South African prices were subsequently raised, price differences were nowhere near the level prevailing before 1979. Thus, incentive for moving sugar from Swaziland to South Africa fell away.

It is now assessed that we consume about 35,42 kilograms per head of population, rather than the 44 kilograms which domestic sales led statisticians to believe previously. Sugar earned E100 million in foreign exchange within the year 1979-80 and earned over E80 million in eight years from export levys alone.

Two very important developments in the industry have been the incorporation of a diffuser at the Mhlume Mill and the establishment of the new Mill at Simunye. The diffuser will increase the capacity at Mhlume by 35 000 tonnes, and when Simunye attains full production in the 1982-83 season 126 000 tonnes will be turned out.

#### **Sugar and people.**

The Growth of the Sugar Industry has had profound social impact on the country. By 1979, 60 000 people were wholly or partly dependent on sugar for a living. It has led to large scale training of personnel at all levels from semi-skilled to managerial; villages have been built to house staff, altering the traditional living patterns, schools and clinics have been established, and, with regular earnings becoming

the norm, 'consumer societies' have appeared in rural areas.

Commercial enterprise has recognised this last phenomenon and the result is Simunye Plaza. The emergence of the raw new town and the Plaza itself amidst the cane fields and the retreating bush veld is slightly bizarre; but soon they will be accepted as part of developing Swaziland.

## Still Going Strong 31 Years Later

SUGAR was first grown in Swaziland in the Big Bend region in the late 1950's. It was marketed through South Africa, but when the Republic left the Commonwealth in 1964, Swaziland began to negotiate direct exporting of its sugar and became an independent member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in 1965.

Swaziland's quota was set at 86364 at a price which made production worthwhile at a time when free market prices were very poor world-wide.

Britain's entry to the European Economic Community brought the Commonwealth Agreement to an end in December of 1974, and in 1975, Swaziland was one of the 46 nations which signed the Lome Convention, with the 9 members of the E.E.C. The provisions of Lome allowed Swaziland to export about 120000 tonnes of sugar a year to the Community on preferential terms.

"The quota under the the Lome Convention is vital. Without this assured outlet at remunerative prices for a major portion of its exports the sugar industry, efficient though it is, would not be viable. The stability of the industry was based on the long term

negotiated price quota that Swaziland enjoyed under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. When Britain entered the European Economic Community this was replaced by an assured outlet for an agreed quantity of 120 000 tonnes of sugar in Europe.

Sugarcane is a 7 to 8 years cycle crop and therefore the sugar industry is a long term one. It needs to have assurance of long term outlets. This is why the Lome protocol's assurance of an indefinite outlet is so important to Swaziland."

Sugar production in Swaziland has risen from 54641 tonnes in the 1958-59 season to an expected 370000 tonnes for the 81-82 season. Once Simunye is in full production (1982) the figure should be 400000 tonnes. The past twenty one years has also seen great changes in the ownership of the industry. In the beginning it was in the hands of expatriate private enterprise, with only about 5% Swazi participation. Now, Swazi participation is well over 50%. Mhlume Mill is owned by C.D.C. with a 50% Government shareholding. Ubombo is owned by Lourho with a 49% Government shareholding. The Swazi Nation has direct ownership of 65% at Simunye, through Tibiyo Taka Ngwane."

85% of the sugar leaving the Mills is raw and this is all exported for further refining by its buyers. 15% is refined at Ubombo for domestic consumption. Domestic prices are kept low as outside prices are high enough to support the industry.

It is estimated that 90 000 people are employed in or dependent on the production of sugar; this is 16% of the population.

The sugar industry here felt a need for an association to coordinate its affairs, so, in 1967 the Swaziland Sugar Association was formed under the Sugar Act to act as a regulating body and trading agency. It controls the amount of sugar planted, when harvesting is to commence, quantities to be delivered to the mills and when they are to be delivered. The Association also sees to the Transportation and distribution of the sugar for the export market.

Some refining is done at Ubombo, but only for the domestic market (about 15% of local production). Domestic prices are kept low, as outside prices are high enough to support the industry.



## BRIEFS

NET FOREIGN RESERVES--The principal developments during September were:- Swaziland's net foreign reserves increased E2.4 million to E94.4 million at the end of September but were 22.9 per cent lower than the same month last year. Government's net creditor position with the banking system rose E4.9 million to E54.5 million during September but the level reached was E14.7 million lower when contrasted with the same month in 1980. Bank credit to the private sector dropped to E129.8 million from the E133.0 million recorded the previous month. Credit extended to the private sector in September 1980 stood at E107.4 million. Money supply increased E2.4 million to E66.7 million mainly in demand deposits which rose E3.1 million and representing a 5.6 percentage rise from the figure recorded a year earlier. In contrast, quasi money declined E7.2 million to E83.5 million and this fall was reflected in time deposits while savings deposits rose only marginally to a level 21 percent higher than the same month a year ago. Time deposits, which constitute the largest portion of quasi money, were E6.5 million lower when compared with the same month last year. Liquid assets of the banking sector increased E3.1 million to E31.9 million but were 7.5 percent lower than the position recorded twelve months back. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 30 Oct 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700/234

## SALIM TO REMAIN IN RACE FOR UN SECRETARY GENERAL POST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

**TANZANIAN** Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, official candidate of the African states for UN Secretary-General, says he plans to stay in the race despite a veto that blocked his nomination last week.

In the first two rounds of secret balloting, he received 11 and then 10 votes but was vetoed by a permanent council member, believed to be the United States.

Kurt Waldheim, the present Secretary-General, was also vetoed — by China. The 15 council members scheduled private consultations today to seek a way out of the deadlock, which many believe will persist for some time.

In an interview, Ndugu Salim expressed disappointment over abstentions cast by Britain and the Soviet Union over his candidacy and blamed the single veto on what he termed his false stereotype, including a widely published but incorrect report that he was partly educated in Cuba.

He said if the US and others were to examine his UN record — he was Tanzania's chief delegate for 10 years — they would see it was one of constructive moderation. He cited his role in January 1976 when, as President of the Security Council he helped obtain the unanimous adoption of a Western plan for the independence of Namibia from South Africa.

Ndugu Salim recalled that Daniel Patrick Moynihan, now a US senator, was the American representative at the time. Ndugu Salim called the council resolution "a remarkable breakthrough".

Ndugu Salim, who was Chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonisation which declared Puerto Rico a colonial territory, also defended his role on that question, saying he had restrained those who wanted a much more militant approach.

"Judge me from my record", he said. "I had the conviction that the role of the committee was to support decolonisation, but that we needed the cooperation of the colonial powers".

Apart from Portugal and Rhodesia under their former regimes, that co-operation was forthcoming, he said.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Salim has dismissed as "nonsense and a total concoction" a report from Lagos that he blamed Niger, Tunisia and Uganda for his failure to secure the UN Secretary-Generalship last week.

He had been quoted by the news agency of Nigeria as saying that the three African members of the 15-member Security Council had consistently voted against him or abstained.

But Ndugu Salim said in New York yesterday that he had not given an interview to the agency and did not know its correspondent.

"More importantly, I have never discussed with the press until today what happened in the Security Council", he added.

Ndugu Salim is opposing incumbent Kurt Waldheim for the top post.

CSO: 4700/232

# VICE PRESIDENT JUMBE ADDRESSES MINISTERIAL MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] Vice-President Aboud Jumbe has called for unwavering commitment by Party and Government leaders to Tanzania's cherished goal of building unity and socialism.

Ndugu Jumbe, who was addressing ministers, deputy ministers and principal secretaries from the Mainland and the Isles before they started their one-day meeting at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday, warned that without full commitment to the cause of unity and socialism, they would be paying lip service to the country's aspirations.

The leaders met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya to map out ways of cementing the 17-year old union between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Ndugu Jumbe said although the main aim of the union was to strengthen unity, increase the country's collective capability and to spearhead African unity and revolution, at present it looked as if the responsibility of maintaining the union had been left in the hands of the Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office.

The Vice-President reminded all ministries that they all had an obligation to ensure that the noble goals of the union — the building of unity and socialism — were fully implemented.

Ministries must equally ensure that all state organs under them fully contributed in cementing this unity, without which they would be failing in their duty, he added.

This, he said, required all Party and Government leaders, state organs and the entire public to have the will, determination, mutual respect and trust to foster closer links between the people of the Mainland and the Isles.

Ndugu Jumbe asked the leaders during their meeting to make a correct assessment of how much success had so far been achieved in cementing the union.

He further asked them to question as to how much each ministry and organs under them had contributed to the strengthening of the union.

"Every ministry and organ must know its obligation. Each organ's role must be clearly charted out. In this way, you will help the country to take great strides for the future", the Vice-President urged the meeting.

He further urged the leaders to see to it that administrative and technical expertise is fully used to ensure smooth running of activities carried out under the union.

The ministers and principal secretaries had held their first such meeting in Zanzibar last October.

They were, according to the agenda, expected to draw a programme on how to strengthen the union for the future.

They were also expected to discuss, among other things, exchange of experts, training, industrial co-operation and inter-trade to ensure that what could be obtained in one part of the union is readily available without forcing the country to import the same from abroad.

Meanwhile, a three-pronged strategy to strengthen the union between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar has been drawn-up.

The strategy, envisaging short, medium, and short-term steps to be taken by ministries and state organs from both parts of the union, was mapped out yesterday after the one-day meeting of ministers and principal

secretaries from the Mainland and the Isles.

According to a statement issued by the Prime Minister's Office, the meeting agreed that:

- Corresponding ministries should meet not less than twice a year to chart out ways of efficiently and effectively carrying out their duties as well as solving long-term and short-term problems.

- A sub-committee be formed to look into several matters related to the unity and co-operation between the Mainland and the Isles. The sub-committee should meet not less than two times a year.

- A joint meeting on co-operation be held not less than once a year to receive reports on meetings and implementation by ministries and the sub-committee.

The statement said the joint meeting would have to report to the President and the Vice-President on the various steps taken to strengthen co-operation

CSO: 4700/232

SCOPO ANNOUNCES NEW SYSTEM FOR FILLING VACANCIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENTIAL appointments falling vacant in public institutions will from now on be advertised in mass media to allow qualified and competent aspirants apply for the posts.

A circular issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) said under the new procedure, if a post fell vacant in a public institution whose appointment was presidential, the institution would advertise in local mass media after which respective board of directors would scrutinise the applications together with those of others who for some reasons, could not apply for the post.

After the board's scrutiny, applicants' names will be submitted to the minister of the institution's parent ministry who will further study them before submitting them to the President through the Prime Minister's Office.

Finally, the President will appoint the person he deems fit to fill the vacant post.

Elaborating, the circular said the importance of advertising vacant posts also applied to subsidiary companies whose appointments of its key executives are normally done by respective holding companies or the companies board of directors.

The circular said the new procedure did not apply to such public institutions under whose management agreements there was a special procedure for making such appointments.

Under the old procedure, the institution's parent ministry would, through the Prime Minister's office, propose to the President several names it felt competent enough to fill in the post.

The President would then appoint one from the submitted names.

CSO: 4700/232

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING FORMER KENYAN MP'S ASYLUM APPLICATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government is considering an application for political asylum made by former Kenyan MP for Eldoret North Chelagat Mutai, the Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhiddini Kimario, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said Chelagat, now in Dar es Salaam entered the country from Kenya on October 15 this year, adding that the former Kenyan politician did not disclose at which point she had crossed the border.

Brigadier Kimario said that in her application, Chelagat had cited "political reasons" for her leaving Kenya.

She had said the Kenyan government had become "hostile" to her because of her criticism of it.

She had said she had been jailed for thirty months in 1975 because of her political differences with the Kenyan government.

Asked how the Government would treat Miss Chelagat's application, Brigadier Kimario said: "The Government is considering giving her request for political asylum".

He believed that the granting of the asylum, an

acknowledged and respected international arrangement, would neither mar nor jeopardise relations between Kenya and Tanzania.

The Home Affairs Minister said he had tried, without success, to get in touch with his Kenyan counterpart since Chelagat's arrival.

Last Thursday, as quoted by Kenya's *Daily Nation*, Kenyan Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, told Kenyan Parliament that Chelagat had fled to Tanzania.

He added that the Kenyan government was waiting for details on how she had managed to leave the country.

Chelagat, whose car remained parked in Parliament grounds in Nairobi, was charged on September 21 this year with allegedly making false mileage claims totalling 69,345/- to the National Assembly, according to the Kenyan newspaper.

She was released on 50,000/- bail bond and ordered to appear in court for the mention of her case on October 19. But she failed to appear in court and a warrant for her arrest was issued.

CSO: 4700/232



## LANGUAGE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR NOTES INSTITUTE'S OBJECTIVES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Nov 81 p 5

[Interview with Feisal Mbamba, director of Zanzibar-based Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages, by Samwilu Mwaffisi at an unspecified time and place]

[Excerpt]

Q:— When was the Institute established and what are its objectives?

A:— The Institute was officially established by Decree Numebr 4 of 1979 though it started functioning as far back as 1976. Its objectives are inter alia to:

- Provide facilities for the study, extension and training in the knowledge of Kiswahili and the teaching of foreign languages with a view to facilitating closer cooperation and communication;

- To engage in research on oral traditions and dialects of Zanzibar;

- To prepare and organise the teaching of Kiswahili at different levels to suit the needs of local and foreign students;

- To liaise and associate with the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania (BAKITA), the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam and other institutions of learning in furthering the advancement and development of Kiswahili language;

- To establish and foster closer co-operation with neighbouring and other African countries which have interest in the use and development of Kiswahili language; and

- To arrange for the publication and general dissemination of materials produced in connection with the Institute as well important translated works translated into Kiswahili from foreign languages.

Q:— There are similar institutes in Tanzania Mainland that make the establishment of this institute seem a duplication. What necessitated the establishment of this institute by the Zanzibar Government?

A:— Well this may look so at a glance. But going through the objective of the so called similar institutes you will no doubt notice that the objectives which I have just enumerated are not exactly similar though perhaps complementary.

There may be one or two places, I mean national institutions, where they teach Kiswahili to foreigners, but this is done more or less on *ad hoc* basis. Then again there isn't any institution which aims at teaching all the official languages of the United Nations or which aims at turning out interpreters and translators.

Lastly there isn't any institution doing any research on the oral traditions and

dialects of Zanzibar. So it is perhaps incorrect to suggest that we are in anyway duplicating the activities of other institutions in Tanzania.

Coming to the second part of your question, I would say that the establishment of our Institute has been made as a result of these three areas not being tackled by the already existing institutions. Perhaps I should give examples to illustrate my point. We all agree that learning foreign languages will encourage our people to read more books which will enable them to appreciate the literature and philosophy embodied in such works which in turn helps in fostering international understanding through mutual appreciation of cultures.

And needless to add, it will also facilitate communication with not only our brothers in Africa but with the world in general. I think you will also agree with me that we have a duty to promote Kiswahili to an international status at least to diffuse the colonial myth that African languages are primitive and cannot fulfil the needs of a modern society.

And lastly we shouldn't forget that the primary dialects of most national

languages have been researched, whereas with Kiswahili nothing really serious has been done. We cannot rule out the possibility of the disappearance of some of these dialects in view of greater contact now taking place between speakers of dialects and speakers of standard Kiswahili as a result of improved communications.

Now then the establishment of an institute to take care of these areas was long overdue and that somewhere somehow an institution had to be established to tackle these problems urgently and very seriously.

**Q:—** What is the relation between this institute and sister institutes in Tanzania Mainland?

**A:—** We have very good relations with various institutions in Tanzania especially those responsible for the promotion of language teaching or research. At present the two directors — of the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam and of the Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages — are members of each other's council.

The institute is represented in the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania (BAKITA). A representative of the Swahili Department of the University of Dar es Salaam sits on the academic board of the Institute, and negotiations are going on with the Institute of Kiswahili Research (UDS) to have a joint project on the dialects of Zanzibar under the guidance of Prof. Derek Nurse of the Institute of Kiswahili Research.

Besides we participate in all seminars organised by various departments of the University of Dar es Salaam. At present we are working towards establishing even closer cooperation with the Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics of the University of Dar es Salaam.

**Q:—** What courses are offered by the institute? Is

**Q:—** One of the courses offered is a four-year diploma at the end of which successful students become teachers. Do they become teachers automatically or do they undergo a teacher training course first?

**A:—** Well, I have mentioned before that education, both theory and practice, is one of the compulsory subjects. This means that on the completion of their certificate for diploma course, students are counted as trained teachers who can therefore dispense with a teacher training course. But I think I must point out that the institute is not setting itself up as an alternative teacher training institution; rather we are having an eye on the employment prospects of our students.

Although we aim at producing interpreters and translators from Kiswahili into foreign languages and vice versa, the employment problem for the institute's graduates will always be there as long as no decision has been taken yet to use Kiswahili in international forums.

Again there is no certainty that the requisite international organisations will be able to absorb every single candidate we are going to produce from now onwards even if Kiswahili is to be an international language. This is where a student's training as a teacher comes in handy.

**Q:—** Why do you think this institute is the most ideal for someone who wants to learn Kiswahili?

**A:—** I think it's an ideal place for someone who wants to learn Kiswahili as a foreign language. If it is just Kiswahili then perhaps the University of Dar es Salaam may be the best place. I am saying that our institute is an ideal place for many reasons. Firstly the objectives of the institute are very clear in this respect. Secondly the institute is not taking this function on *ad hoc* basis like other institutions, thirdly we are

there a plan for the institute to teach Portuguese?

**A:—** So far the courses are of two categories. The first one is a diploma in language for full-time students; and the second is tailor made courses in foreign languages as well as Kiswahili.

The diploma course is of four years duration. Until now only Tanzanians have enrolled for the course. The first two years of the course go up to the certificate level. Students who do well in their certificate course are eligible for the diploma in languages course.

Before one is admitted to a certificate course one has to have a minimum of three credits, preferably in languages, of the Tanzania 'O' level examination or its equivalent. At both levels — I mean the certificate and the diploma levels — students major in one foreign language and Kiswahili and minor in English, the exception being those majoring in English who instead minor in French. Students also study history, Education theory and practice and political education.

The second category of courses we offer relates to foreign languages and Kiswahili. Foreign language courses are also offered for part-time students who either come in the mornings or evenings. The part-time students taking the morning course are either Party or Government employees who are sponsored by their respective organisations and are normally officers whose nature of work demands knowledge of one of the foreign languages that we teach.

As for plans to teach Portuguese I must say that the commitment has been there since the inception of this institute, but the problem is that we don't get any response from all quarters that we have approached so far on the question of teachers. Nevertheless we are still trying very hard and as soon as we get hold of one, we will start teaching this language.

using materials that have been prepared here' after examining most of the material available in the market and also after consulting various experts in and outside Tanzania.

Fourthly the Kiswahili speaking environment of Zanzibar itself is an important factor for someone who needs to practise his Swahili outside the class-room.

Lastly we are not complacent about the environmental factor. We are in fact doing research on how best to utilise our environment in the teaching of Kiswahili. So I think you will agree with me when I call the institute an ideal place for someone wishing to learn Kiswahili as a foreign language.

Q:— You have said Zanzibar offers a good opportunity for a non-Swahili speaker to learn Kiswahili because of the Swahili speaking society. But at the same time you teach other foreign languages such as French, Arabic and English to people whose first language is none of these. How do you account for this?

A:— It is true that those studying foreign languages in Zanzibar do not enjoy the same ideal conditions that is offered to foreigners studying Kiswahili in Zanzibar.

The acquisition of these foreign languages is a bit different in the absence of reinforcement outside the classroom situation. A very small number of the population in Zanzibar speak these languages and even then they do not use these languages in their day-to-day life.

As a result our students are a bit hindered on their way to a native speaker's competence. We are planning to tackle this problem through bilateral arrangements between say our institute and an institute in a French or Arabic speaking country whereby our students may have the opportunity to spend sometime there

Q:— What chances does Kiswahili have of becoming the *lingua franca* of Africa?

A:— Well, considering the present stage of development, Kiswahili has a greater chance of becoming Africa's *lingua franca*. First in its own country it has not suffered like other African languages. Some African countries would very much like to see their indigenous languages become national languages, but in a society with a plurality of indigenous languages each with an equal claim, such a move may bring conflict that may undermine national unity. In Tanzania Kiswahili has a very strong base. It has been accepted and spoken throughout the country. People are proud of it as having helped in creating national unity.

I think the country has reached a stage where one can say that it is linguistically homogeneous in spite of the existence of other languages. But this is not enough to make it an African *lingua franca*. In fact the decision can never be made or left to any one country. It is a political decision with a continental impact and must therefore be made by an organisation like the OAU.

African governments must have language policies which encourage the present foreign languages as a medium of communication with the outside world and at the same time encourage some of their indigenous languages to grow into national languages. They should also teach regional African languages at least at the level of the departments of African languages of their universities. By regional here I mean those African languages that have transcended their traditional boundaries, for example Swahili, Hausa etc. And from this pool of Africa's *linguae francae* Swahili stands a very good chance.

Q:— What kind of researches is the institute undertaking and how does it use these researches to benefit the people?

A:— I have already talked about the research in connection with the teaching of Kiswahili as a foreign language. We are also concerned with the dialects of Zanzibar and the oral traditions of the islands as well. These areas are very important to us for various reasons. I will only mention a few. First there is paucity of materials in connection with dialects and oral traditions. Secondly there is a danger of the disappearance of the existing information with the passing of time and thirdly information and knowledge from these branches of language may contribute to other studies like history, sociology to mention only a few. The researches may benefit the people in a number of ways. For example from these researches people have found out their language is not bastardised Arabic or English as some people would want us to believe. They have found out it has its own grammar and is very rich in literature.

You will remember that during the colonial time Kiswahili literature was never offered in the exams because we were told that our language has none. In other words these researches help make our people understand and appreciate their culture.

Q:— Where do you get the teachers for the foreign languages and what are the problems you face in recruiting them?

A:— So far we get our teachers through grants from friendly countries like France, Britain and Egypt. As for Portuguese we have decided to recruit them using our own resources. We are still communicating with some countries as regards to their recruitment. The only problem we have so far encountered is the question of Portuguese teachers. There is some unwillingness even to acknowledge our letters.

Q:— What plans are there to localise the teaching staff?

A:— We have asked some countries to provide scholarships to promising students

from our institute to specialise in those languages so as to form a nucleus of the teaching staff. But it will take some time before this is realised since at this stage none of our students has even completed the institute's diploma course.

Q:— What are the future plans of the institute?

A:— In the next five years, the institute plans to teach the existing official languages of the UNO. We are also planning to start a centre under the umbrella of the institute to teach translation and interpretation skills so that we are able to produce in the next seven years interpreters of international standard in all the existing official languages of the UN. A Swahili/Arabic dictionary is also envisaged.

The projects are reflected in the *aide memoire* between Tanzania and UNESCO as a result of the visit last year of the director general of UNESCO; and negotiations are going on very well.

We are also planning to teach one or two African languages. This will surely help in the mutual recognition of other people's culture. We are also planning to organise specialized training in teaching Kiswahili as a foreign language. There is a big demand for teachers throughout the world and many are taking the challenge with the sole qualification that Kiswahili is their mother tongue. I think you will agree with me that Kiswahili like any other language has to be taught systematically and scientifically as well.

CSO: 4700/232



## THIRTY STUDENTS SENT TO PAKISTAN FOR THREE YEAR COURSE RECALLED

## SPM Manager's Statement

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THIRTY Tanzanians sent to Pakistan for a three-year course leading to technician certificates returned home in August this year after spending fourteen months at a Lahore training institute.

The trainees, sponsored by the 2.1 billion/- Southern Paper Mills Company (SPM) of Mufindi, were attending the Lahore Ali Industrial Technical Training Institute (AITI) before they were recalled home.

Confirming this, the SPM General Manager, Ndugu Juma Lweno, told the *Sunday News* that AITI had failed to meet "the objectives of sending the trainees to Lahore."

Before their recall, the trainees, all Form Four leavers, had complained about inferior education and training offered by the Pakistani institute. They even boycotted classes to drive their point home when it appeared to them that both SPM and AITI were dragging their feet over the matter.

They wrote to the Education Counsellor at the Tanzania High Commission in New Delhi, explaining that AITI usually trained Form

Two leavers and was awarding trade certificates — the lowest award in the engineering field.

The institute, they said, had old and defective machines for practical training, adding that much of the equipment was "out of order and unserviceable."

They added that instruction sheets were out of date, dating back to the sixties.

The thirty trainees had been enrolled for a three-year technician certificate course according to an SPM advertisement in the *Daily News* of March 31 last year.

SPM General Manager Lweno said his company had inspected AITI (established with Swedish assistance), studied its prospectus and had recommended it for a technician certificate course for the trainees.

He added that AITI had been picked with the expectation that the trainees would simultaneously obtain practical training at a nearby paper mill, Packages Limited.

A report now with the *Sunday News* says most of the AITI instructors were Form Two leavers who "find it a torture to communicate in English."

In most cases, it says, instructions at the institute were given in Hindi, to the disadvantage of the SPM trainees.

Ndugu Lweno said half of the thirty withdrawn trainees had been reselected for a three-year technician certificate course in India starting next month.

He said fourteen others were with the National Development Corporation (NDC) companies for in-plant training leading to Government trade testing, adding that another had been dismissed on disciplinary grounds.

However, it is understood that SPM is yet to recover 1,563,680/- (US dollars 192,960) paid out for the first two years of the trainees' stay.

The money had been given to Packages Limited to administer on behalf of SPM under "a gentlemen's agreement," according to sources.

Two senior SPM officials sent to Pakistan in April this year to study the situation criticised the gentlemen's arrangement, urging the necessity of a written agreement.

In their report, - the two said, "This (written agreement) is very important because the sum involved is very big. There should be some sort of written agreement to replace the gentlemen's agreement in force."

Ndugu Lweno conceded that AITI and Packages Limited had been paid the

training fees for the two years but said that SPM had signed an agreement with Packages Limited.

He said there were now negotiations to reclaim "all unused funds" and explained that AITI would be asked to refund the fees for the useless 14 months spent there by the SPM trainees.

### SPM Management to Blame

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE latest publication of the sister newspaper, the *Sunday News*, carried a very disconcerting story on its first page — that of the recall of thirty Tanzanian trainees from Pakistan.

One of the country's biggest industrial investments, the Southern Paper Mills Company (SPM), had deemed it fit not only to send the trainees to a questionable Lahore Institute but also to pay in advance the fees for the first two of the three-year course.

There is absolutely nothing wrong with sending Tanzanians to study in Lahore, provided that the training facilities therein were competent.

But, the facilities were not competent. The thirty trainees had even to boycott classes to drive the point home that the

training was not only useless for them but also for the whole country that was footing the training bill.

Even more worrying, is the difference in perception as to the value and significance of the Lahore training institute in the eyes of the top and lower echelons of SPM.

The top management conceded that it had to recall the trainees home because the Lahore Institute had not met "the objectives of sending the trainees to Lahore".

The top management was only — belatedly — reinforcing the views of the two-member probing team sent by the SPM to investigate the appalling training facilities in the Pakistani town.

Yet, the very same top management has admitted that it had sent the thirty

hapless Tanzanians after having "ascertained" that the Lahore Institute was worthwhile investing in some 1.5 million shillings in hard currency.

This being the case, the top SPM management must explain to the Tanzanian public why the thirty trainees had to be sent to that particular Lahore institute and why the advance payment.

Even if the money paid out in advance to the Lahore Institute and Packages Limited were to be returned to SPM (a very unlikely proposition), this would not exonerate the SPM management from blame.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with sending Tanzanians abroad for training in as many diverse fields as possible. There is no doubt that we need skilled Tanzanians to run



our production and service bodies. The mere numbers of expatriates, nearly all of whom must be paid in foreign currency, attests to the importance of giving advanced training to our own nationals.

But, we have to ensure that only reputable institutions are the recipients of our nationals. Equally important, we must ascertain that only the best students are sent abroad to receive the training.

CSO: 4700/232

## FAMILY WELFARE-WORKERS' EDUCATION TO BE INTEGRATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT and workers' representatives yesterday endorsed the integration of family welfare education into the country's workers' education programme.

Representatives of several institutions including the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) and the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) agreed at their two-day meeting which ended in Dar es Salaam that family welfare education was relevant to Tanzania.

The participants, who also included experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) observed that since emphasis in Tanzania's workers' education programme had so far been on workers themselves, it was now time it involved the families of the workers.

Family welfare education has been the subject of a three-year study under the Population/Family Life Education (PFLE) project, assisted by the UN Fund for

Population Activities (UNPA), executed by FAO and co-ordinated by the Prime Minister's Office.

The meeting directed the PFLE project to liaise with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (Workers' Education Division) to ensure that family welfare education was fused into the existing workers' education programme.

A small committee, to function a sub-committee of the project's executive committee, has been formed to advise the project on the details and factors involved in integrating this education into programmes for workers' education.

Members of the sub-committee will come from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, JUWATA, the Social Welfare Training Institute, ATE, the Tanzania Women Organisation (UWT) and UMATI.

Others will be drawn from the Ministry of Health, the Group Occupational Health Project, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre and the Prime Minister's Office.

In a keynote address to the meeting on Monday, the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau said in a speech read on his behalf by the Ministry's Principal Secretary, Ndugu

Horace Kolimba, that family welfare education, if effectively imparted, could contribute to better living conditions and quality of life.

Ndugu Tandau revealed an alarming situation facing Tanzania at present whereby children (aged below 15) who constitute a dependant section of the country's community were greater in number than the labour force — those aged between 15-64.

He warned that unless this was checked through increased labour productivity by the productive labour force, the standard of living of everyone and the economic growth of the country faced a danger of negative growth.

He said increased productivity could be achieved through the creation of better working conditions for workers both at places of work and at home. Family welfare education, he stressed, could play a big role in achieving this goal.

The PFLE Project's National Manager, Ndugu Hadji Konde, said at the end of the meeting that they were satisfied with the proposals.

"It is now a question of the mechanics of integrating this education. We will follow up on the decision of the meeting", he added.

TANZANIAN, GDR EXPERTS REACH UNDERSTANDING ON STUDENT EXCHANGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Emma Farajil]

[Text]

TANZANIAN and German Democratic Republic (GDR) educational experts recently reached an understanding on possibilities of exchanging of students.

The understanding was reached during a twelve-day visit to the GDR by representatives of the Ministry of National Education who held "good talks" with educational experts in the GDR, the Commissioner for National Education, Ndugu M. Muze, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Muze who was accompanied by the Principal of Dar es Salaam Technical College, Ndugu S. Mutasa, to the GDR, said the two sides had indicated fields for possible future exchanges.

For Tanzania these were sending students for technical, medical, veterinary and agricultural studies.

The GDR was interested in sending its students to study Kiswahili in Tanzania, Ndugu Muze said.

He said more details on technical exchange, including possible numbers of students to be involved, would be worked out in future.

He indicated, however, that the number of students exchanged would invariably change from year to year according to each country's needs.

Ndugu Muze said they were impressed by the GDR's educational policy and particularly provisions made for students to undertake practicals in industries.

"They have a very good system of binding contracts between colleges and industries so that students have easy access to practicals", he said.

He said although there was a system to allow students in Tanzania to do practicals in industries, there was no bond between college and industry, adding that sometimes a student could report at a factory and be told there was no vacancy.

The discussions, held with representatives of the GDR ministry of higher technical education, also dwelt on the differences in educational levels such as certificates and diplomas in the two countries.

During their visit, the Tanzanian education officials toured various higher technical training colleges in Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg and Potsdam in southern and western GDR.

They also conferred with Tanzanian students in the GDR. Over forty students are undertaking courses which include engineering, medicine, physical education and languages.

## CUSTOMS DEMANDS TAFICO ANSWER CHARGES RELATING TO MARINE EXPORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Customs and Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance has demanded that the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO) answer charges in connection with marine resources exports.

Customs officials, who have been carrying out independent investigations on the TAFICO/Atlantic Fishing Company (AFC) joint fishing venture, said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that marine resources exports worth 4,624,220/- were uncustomed.

In the process, the officials said, the Government was deprived of 150,962/- in royalties. It is understood that 184,540 tonnes of table fish, prawns and shrimps were shipped uncustomed between April 3 and July 7, this year.

According to the officials, the uncustomed exports include the whole of AFC's share of the proceedings agreed upon under an "un-conscionable" contract signed in July last year.

AFC, managed by Greek businessman Theodor Penessis, appropriated 75 per cent of the exports before the deal was "ammended" last March, allowing him 65 per cent of the share of exported catches.

TAFICO is required to answer three charges of loading uncustomed cargo, exporting

restricted goods without licence and making or causing to make incorrect application for diversion of Government royalties amounting to 150,962/-.

TAFICO, the officials have said, is held as the local agent of AFC. If found guilty of the offences, TAFICO would be required to pay the royalties to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and recover the undeclared value of exports under the Customs and Management Act.

Customs investigations indicate that TAFICO and AFC loaded onto a Greek vessel, *m.v. Archangelos* on April 3, this year, 12.84 tonnes of ordinary fish, but declared only 6.44 tonnes to customs officials at the Dar es Salaam port.

This implied a difference of 6.40 tonnes of fish worth 371,910/-. The same ship loaded 130 tonnes of shrimps, but only 36.29 tonnes were declared, a difference of 93.70 tonnes worth 2,248,920/-, the investigations revealed.

The officials said the shipload included eight tonnes of craw fish valued at 192,000/- which were not declared to customs officials at the port.

*M.v. Archangelos*, they added, hauled away 15 tonnes of table fish and 89 others of shrimps last July 7, of which only 4,809 and 23.15 tonnes,

respectively, were declared in Dar es Salaam.

Some 10.191 tonnes of fish worth 92,228/- and 66.249 tonnes of shrimps valued at 1,719,169/50 escaped export levy and customs documentation, the investigations revealed.

The officials said the calculation were based on the lowest export price of 24/- per kilogramme claimed by TAFICO.

It is understood that an initial price index prepared by TAFICO put the highest export price at 78/60 and the lowest at over 30/- per kilogramme according to the classification of different types of the marine resources.

The investigations revealed, however, that the corporation's payment vouchers claiming the export earnings, did not indicate the classifications.

The TAFICO-AFC contract was rescinded by the Government early last month because it was contrary to

established procedures. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism said in a statement that the contract was not ratified by the TAFICO Board of Directors, nor was it approved by relevant Government institutions.

The decision to nullify was prompted by a report by a team appointed to probe investigative reports by the *Daily News* expressing fears that the Government could have lost up to 200million/- in foreign exchange under the unconscionable deal.

However, the team dismissed this fear, maintaining that TAFICO earned a total of 224,484 US dollars (about 2,095,872/- from the exports without investing in the operations of the joint venture.

The TAFICO authorities were at the weekend unavailable for comment on the customs charges and findings.

## TRIAL PROGRAM OF INCENTIVES FOR SISAL CUTTERS ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kifunta]

[Text]

AMBONI Limited, a group of sisal estates in Tanga Region, has launched an ambitious incentive-giving programme, including monthly salary increase, generous gifts and prizes to its sisal cutters.

Under the programme, a sisal cutter can now earn up to 1,040/- per month instead of the maximum 635/- now offered to sisal cutters in the country.

The programme, known as *Mkato Bora* (Super Cutter Category), began last Saturday and is aimed at encouraging daily attendance and work efficiency for the benefit of the worker, the company and the nation as a whole.

The programme is contained in a brochure circulated to all the company's sisal estates.

The Amboni Limited General Manager, Ndugu A. Turrian, said in Tanga yesterday that the move to introduce the "Super Cutter Category" had been taken to encourage people who are willing to work hard. It was also introduced after seeing that a lot of sisal leaf was rotting in the field.

Ndugu Turrian said the move was aimed at boosting the country's badly needed foreign exchange.

Ndugu Turrian added that the move followed talks recently between the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Muya, and the company's board of directors from Europe.

According to the programme, a worker who cuts 110 bundles of sisal leaves is paid 700/-, 120 bundles 770/-, 130 bundles 850/-, 140 bundles 940/- and a cutter who achieves 150 bundles daily for the whole month will get 1,040/-.

However, Ndugu Turrian stressed that the new wages do not fall under the official contract signed with JUWATA and could be withdrawn should the system fail.

The programme also says if a worker reported for duty each day he would get a kilogramme of sugar and one toilet soap at mid-month and another kilogramme and one bar of washing soap at the end of the month.

It further says that the cutter would be paid an advance

payment of 100/- in the first week after getting his previous month's salary, 200/- advance payment at mid-month and another 100/- on the third Saturday of the month.

The programme also guarantees a worker to get all his provisions from a company shop within the estate on special loan terms and is guaranteed that such a shop would always be fully stocked with essential items, including clothing.

It also says that, a worker who reports for duty daily for three consecutive months, would be given a free plastic bucket inscribed with his own name — and if he does so for six months he would get free clothing worth 100/- or 160/- if he works continuously for nine months.

According to the programme, a worker would be granted a one-week leave in addition to his normal annual leave after working for 11 months.

He would also qualify for a lottery which offers various prizes, including a bicycle and a radio set.

Ndugu Turrian said the programme would start on trial basis for six months.



# TANESCO SEEKING TO CURB OVERLOADING OF POWER LINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

DAR ES SALAAM residents living in areas affected by frequent electricity cuts could experience more constant, uninterrupted flows following efforts by the Tanzania Electrical Supply Company (TANESCO) to curb lines overloading.

According to TANESCO's spokesman, an on-going programme to erect sub-stations in various areas of the city is intended to alleviate the problem of over extension of low tension lines (ltl). One such sub-station has recently been set up in Laibon Road, Oyster Bay.

Low voltage problems experienced in some of the city's areas have been attributed by TANESCO experts to lack of adequate and prompt information from individuals on their future expansion programmes.

In many cases smooth flow of high powered electricity is hard to come by in the city's residential areas because domestic consumers increase

their power consumption through acquiring new electrical appliances without informing the company.

The spokesman said the exercise to increase the number of sub-stations in the city is also to be extended to Chatto Street, Migamboni Street in Regent estate, Haile Selassie Road in Msasani, Mwananyamala, Buguruni and Diamond Jubilee area.

Other areas to receive new sub-stations are Lugalo pumps, Drive-In and Mwaya Road.

The exercise to relieve transformers of overloaded distribution started in September but it is not known how long it would take to complete the exercise, the spokesman said.

He said areas to be worked on during the on-going process are Mwananyamala dispensary, Binti Matola Street, Uhuru Street, Chang'ombe, and Mburahati.

CSO: 4700/232

## GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES MEASURES TO ENSURE FAIR MEAT PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has introduced measures geared at ensuring fair prices of cattle meat to consumers in the country, the Minister for Livestock Development Ndugu Herman Kirigini said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister said the measures, would include control and supervision of the cattle industry from the stage when cattle is brought for auctioning from villages to slaughtering and selling to consumers in urban centres.

He said the move has been necessitated by the irregular and exorbitant prices of meat sold to customers in the country. Of late a number of consumers particularly in Dar es Salaam city have complained of irregular prices, with a kilo of meat selling at more than 35/-.

Ndugu Kirigini revealed that steps were being taken to ensure that cattle at auction centres in villages were weighed and graded, and sold to licenced buyers.

There are 300 cattle auction centres in the country and we expect to equip each centre with a weighing scale. So far we have already purchased 120 scales. This year we expected to purchase some 50 more scales. The rest would be purchased in future", he said.

The Minister said the steps were part of recommendations presented by his ministry to the government in efforts to reach fare meat pricing in the respective zones of the country.

He said in most regions the price of meat was being controlled by the district authorities with the District Development Director in his capacity as Assistant Price Commissioner, Supervising them.

However in Dar es Salaam, he added, the prices were quite irregular since the demise of the Dar es Salaam Development Corporation (DDC) — run butcheries a few years ago.

CSO: 4700/232

## TRADE OFFICERS' SEMINAR PASSES RESOLUTIONS ON TRANSPORT, PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE fixing of prices on a pan-territorial basis was criticised here yesterday by the national trade seminar participants, who said the system overlooked the high cost of transporting goods to the rural areas, resulting in hiked prices of commodities in the villages.

The country's trade and weight and measures officers, who ended the seminar yesterday, said in a resolution that transport charges should be controlled at national level as a matter of urgency.

They stressed that the National Price Commission should consider transport costs when fixing prices because in the absence of this, prices in villages went high.

The commission should fix prices up to regional headquarters level from where the regions could fix the prices up to village level after considering transport costs to the rural destinations.

Regions should be given powers to fix prices of essential goods like *sembe*, salt, sugar and soap, they recommended.

They asked the Price Commission to send copies of new prices to the regions in advance before publication in the mass media.

The participants also called upon the commission to educate people in the regions on how prices are fixed.

The seminar considered the question of encouraging inter or intra-regional trade for crops which no specific authority dealt with. The participants proposed that a special committee be formed to discuss the matter.

But during discussions this afternoon, participants agreed that the trade should be coordinated and people dealing in this business should be registered so that they traded openly.

The participants also said failures which impeded trade between regions should be removed.

In their resolutions, they also asked the government to prepare another timetable for implementing the internal trade policy in view of the current problems. Such problems include the closure of some of the opened shops and the problems facing Regional Trading Companies (RTCs). They further agreed that:

- The Ministry of Trade should introduce a radio programme to educate Tanzanians on the policy;
- Industries should use standard packaging materials;

- The office of the Registrar of Companies should open offices in the regions to speed up registration;

- Regional trade officers should inform the Board of External Trade on problems of moving goods from the regions to facilitate implementation of the National Economic Survival Programme;

- The Ministry of Trade should prepare trading licences application forms before the end of December every year.

Closing the seminar, the Shinyanga Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Gwasa Sebabili, asked the participants, as implementors, to understand the Party policy.

He said the Ministry of Trade should prevent the selling of confined items which is now taking place in regions with large industries like Dar es Salaam and Arusha.

The seminar which had opened on October 19 was attended by 78 trade officers and weights and measures officers from all over the country.

## AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DIRECTS TAT TO REDUCE COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture has directed the Tanzania Tobacco Authority (TAT) to reduce costs, improvise efficient inputs supply, improve marketing arrangement, extension services and financial control in order to revamp the tobacco industry in the country.

The directive made available to the press yesterday, says the measures are geared to improve the authority's operational performance so that it can provide better services to tobacco growers and the national economy as a whole.

It says that TAT should immediately cease operations in areas where it has been operating at a loss and where there has been no increase in output towards a break-even level.

In such areas TAT has been directed to hand over responsibility for extension to Kilimo extension staff at district level. The areas involved include Liwale, Biharamulo and for the burley tobacco production areas in Morogoro and Handeni.

In regions where TAT's operations are unprofitable but where output is growing rapidly, the directive says TAT should either make operations profitable within three years, by reducing costs and increasing turnover, or cease operations there.

The areas include Mpanda where there has been an increase from 2 per cent of total output in 1975/76 to five per cent in 1979/80 but costs in the area were at 5/88 per kilo which is well above the break-even point.

TAT has also been told to identify the high cost areas within other regions and either cease operations there or reduce costs or increase production to a level that makes operations profitable.

The directive says that the authority would have to reduce the number of staffs to an acceptable level. "In 1979, 38 per cent of the total staff were in the administration department and 15 per cent in the finance department.

On higher prices to growers, the Ministry directed TAT to concentrate on improving efficiency and reducing costs, so as to benefit growers.

The Ministry has further directed the authority to inform the Ministry immediately if foreign exchange shortage limits the supply of necessary inputs and reduces exports.

"For example, it has been estimated that shortages of *Hessian*, due to non-availability of foreign exchange, lost Tanzania 33 million/- in export earnings from tobacco last year," it explains.

It has also been directed that authority should establish its own seed farm at Urambo. "In the past

seed has been produced, from impure strains, at Tumbi where seed production has been seen as an unwelcome distraction from research."

The Ministry has directed TAT to establish tree planting programme to ensure that one hectare of trees is planted for every three hectares of tobacco in areas where wood is in short supply.

The directive says shortage of wood is already a major constraint on tobacco production and may bring flu-cured tobacco production to a halt in many villages. "In 1980, the area of new trees planted was only 2 1/2 per cent of the area used by tobacco industry," it says.

It also calls for improved marketing arrangements which would include the establishment of a commercial grading operation and establishment of communal grading sheds.

The directive states that punitive action should be taken against growers and those villages whose tobacco is consistently mixed, or deceptively packed or is downgraded at Morogoro.

"In 1979 TAT lost 41 million/- because tobacco bought at one grade had to be sold at a price lower than the announced grade price," it explains.

CSO: 4700/232

TFC ASKS GOVERNMENT TO SPEED UP WORK ON LOCAL PHOSPHATE PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) currently facing problems of raw materials, has appealed to the government to speed up work on local projects that would feed the plant.

The appeal was made in Tanga on Monday by the company's Acting General Manager Ndugu J. Milinga in the wake of mounting difficulties in getting imported raw materials.

He called on the government to speed up exploration work at the Minjingu rock phosphate deposits near Lake Manyara in Arusha so as to substitute imported phosphate in the manufacture of fertilisers at the plant.

The 193.8 million shilling Minjingu phosphate mine whose foundation stone was laid by President Nyerere in August this year, is expected to start commercial production towards the end of next year.

TFC, the principal customer of the Minjingu phosphate would save about 70 million shillings in foreign currency by utilising the local mineral, Ndugu Milinga noted.

For normal production, the plant requires some 200 million shillings in foreign currency annually for the importation of raw materials — an amount which the manager said was not obtainable, following the current shortage of foreign exchange.

Ndugu Milinga observed that only a local alternative to the problem would save the factory from further production snags.

The West Germany aided plant was shutdown last week for annual machine overhauling and is expected to resume production later next month.

The manager has assured farmers that the factory had enough stock of fertilisers and there should be no cause for alarm.

## TRADE MINISTER'S ADDRESS CONCLUDES TIB SEMINAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wenceslaus Mushi]

[Text]

SUCCESS of the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) will depend on the flexibility of plans and fast decision-making by implementors to respond to changing situations.

The Minister for Trade, involved in the day-to-day running Ndugu Ali Mchumo told over a 100 participants of industry and agriculture to work out serious plans and implement them on this basis. He was closing the week-long seminar of the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) which discussed planning, agricultural development, taxation and monetary policies and the role of the Tanzania Legal Corporation (TLC) in the execution of contracts.

Ndugu Mchumo said the programme, which among other objectives, sets an export target of six billion/- during this financial year could only succeed if enterprises translate the goals and objectives into workable programmes.

He said the establishment had to work out serious plans and implement them as soon as practicable, bearing in mind the need for flexibility.

"For instance if the price for export of raw cashewnuts should appear higher than the

price for cashew kernels processed at the factory in Masasi where you are likely to face diesel problems due to transportation bottlenecks, then a decision needs to be made fast to export the raw cashews so as to earn the country a badly needed foreign exchange", he told the participants.

He said that would enable the country to import other critical inputs including the diesel which was a handicap in the processing factory.

"It is up to you to bring up to the government with proper argumentation such cases so that appropriate action can be taken", he told the executives of enterprises.

Ndugu Mchumo also stressed the need to improve capacity utilization in the existing enterprises before embarking on new ventures. He said the surplus which may result from the improved utilization can then be used for creation of future assets.

He said projects whose implementation had been delayed for a long time should now be completed to enhance economic efficiency.

The minister said future TIB seminars should focus on the problem of co-ordination and distribution within the economy as well as with neighbouring countries.

"I have a feeling that even information flow is lacking among manufacturers within the country as well as with our neighbours", he said.

Meanwhile, participants to the seminar have recommended that senior Party and government officials be invited to take part in future seminars of the bank.

They stressed that this was necessary because of the importance of the topics discussed at such seminars, and the presence of the people involved in direct implementation.

The resolution, one of the seven adopted at the end of the week-long seminar, was prompted by complaints by the participants that their many queries on issues of policy went unanswered because representatives from the government or party were absent.

The resolutions cover calls mainly to streamline economic and financial policies to raise performance in all sectors of the economy.

They for instance call for detailed sectoral planning for better coordination of activities of different ministries but also on the ministry to engage qualified staff to monitor project implementation and recommend corrective action.



## ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT AMENDS 1967 TRADE ACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Salim S. Salim]

[Text]

OVER the past few years Zanzibar and Pemba have experienced turns of plenty and shortages. A particular commodity fills the shelves at the shops and the godowns. Its disappearance, however, is guaranteed to be just around the corner.

This cycle in man's war against commodities in the isles has again and again puzzled both the authorities and the public.

As a result, some people (the better off) have been forced to buy some commodities in bulk for fear that the items might run out. In turn, the panic buying has contributed to the sudden disappearance of the same goods from the shops.

Goods disappearing from the Isles' shops have been those produced within Zanzibar and those imported from the mainland and from outside.

The group of people who have been taking advantage of the situation to make big profits is none other than the so-called petty traders.

These are mostly young men and women who ply to and from the mainland carrying with them small

items such as needles to such huge expensive equipment like refrigerators and television sets.

Items brought in from the Mainland — such as cooking oil, toilet soap and tooth paste — are being carried in abundance from Zanzibar for "re-export" to the mainland once a shortage is experienced in Dar es Salaam for sale at exorbitant prices.

Some of these Petty traders" have been regular passengers aboard the Zanzibar government steamers which make twice a week trips between the two parts of the United Republic, and twice a day by *Air Tanzania* flights. But the well-established traders prefer chartered flights.

It is in the light of this situation with a complicated background that the Zanzibar Government decided to act last week. It introduced an amendment to the 1967 Trade Act.

The amendment which will culminate in the establishment of a General Council of Trade and the establishment of a Tender Board is expected in the long run to take care of the situation and to

streamline trade within and outside Zanzibar.

The Bill which sparked off a lively debate in the House of Representatives before it was passed, now awaits the consent of the President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, who returned from England last week where he underwent successful ear operation.

There has undoubtedly been some concern among members of the public that a firm control of the import and export trade may bring inconvenience to the consumers.

Some people were worried that a clause banning re-exportation of goods may irk those with relatives on the mainland and would like to send to them some "presents".

But it was evident during the winding up of the debate by Trade Minister Idi Pandu Hassan that the clause banning re-exportation would not actually cover people who carry with them three kilogrammes of wheat flour or a piece of suiting material with them out of Zanzibar.

Those who took with them hundreds of kilogrammes of rice and dozens of suiting materials for sale in Dar es Salaam and carried back with

them items in short supply in Zanzibar for sale at a high profit in Zanzibar were the target, the minister said.

During the debate in the House, some of the members suggested that the number of ministers in the proposed General Council of Trade be reduced from four to one and their places be taken by representatives of the People's Bank of Zanzibar, the Board of External Trade and the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation.

This would ensure that the organisations directly involved in trade became part of the new system and would thus not escape responsibility for any poor implementation of the new trade system.

Other members were worried that neither the representatives of the police nor of the anti-smuggling squad (KMKM) were to be involved in the Council of Trade.

A clause providing for the setting up of a sub committee to issue import and export permits if the need arose also came under fire in the House

although all the members supported the bill as timely.

But, summing up the bill, the Minister of Trade promised that the suggested formation of a sub committee would be dropped, adding that the advice given by the representatives would be seriously considered.

Parallel with the formation of the General Council of Trade will be the setting up of a Tender Board.

The proposed tender board is expected to take care of reports of some irregularities and cheatings experienced by the people of Zanzibar in both import and export trade.

Welcoming the establishment of the tender board, the representatives said there should in addition be a special team to inspect the quality and quantity of an imported item before it was off-loaded at the Zanzibar harbour.

Past experience with sub-standard imports gave rise to this suggestion of quality control.

As the Isles await the new trade act to come into force, many hope that the system will not only minimise the

shortages but will also help Zanzibar to conserve its foreign exchange.

It is understood that a shipment of rice once estimated to last nine months took only two months before the stock ran down and suiting materials which could have, under normal circumstances stayed in the shops for four months took only a week before the shopkeepers pronounced the most hated word to the consumer — "finished".

The setting up of the General Council of Trade to take care of the export and import trade, the setting up of a tender board and the definition of penalties for the culprits (this was not spelled out in the 1967 Trade Act) is a step in the right direction.

The "petty traders" and racketeers will grumble because their area of manipulation will be minimised.

But everything will remain on paper if every islander will not co-operate to ensure the successful implementation of the system. After all, they will suffer if the new system fails.

## NAFCO INCREASES WHEAT, RICE PRODUCTION 1976-1981

## Manager Notes Trends, Prospects

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

PRODUCTION of wheat and rice at the National Food Corporation (NAFCO) farms has been steadily increasing over the past five years and at times surpassing the projected targets, the NAFCO General Manager, Ndugu A.S. Kaduri, said here yesterday.

Speaking on trends and prospects of NAFCO's activities at the on-going managers' conference, Ndugu Kaduri noted that between 1976 and this year wheat production rose at an annual average rate of 2,963 tonnes or 16.6 per cent.

He said whereas in 1976 when wheat production started to shoot up only 8,203 tonnes were harvested from 7,984 hectares, the figures had been increasing over the following years up to last season (1980/81) during which 25,981 tonnes of wheat were produced from 7,984 hectares.

He told the conference that wheat produced by NAFCO now accounted for 90.6 per cent of the total National Milling Corporation (NMC) estimated local purchase for 1981/82 which stands at 28,600 tonnes, for 19 per cent of the national wheat demand.

About 99.6 per cent of all the wheat produced by the corporation comes from the Basuto wheat complex in Hanang District, Arusha Region, Ndugu Kaduri said.

On rice production, Ndugu Kaduri explained that despite operational problems, such as lack of funds and spare parts, the production of the crop had been recording a steady increase during the same period and that last season it surpassed the projected target.

"A major success was scored in rice production in 1980/81 season when a total of 23,696 tonnes were harvested from 3,247 hectares to a projected target of 21,226 tonnes from 3,103 hectares", he noted.

This means that the total output of rice during the season surpassed the projected target by 12 per cent, Ndugu Kaduri said.

He added that the Mbarali farm in Mbeya Region, which alone contributed 21,596 tonnes of the total output last season, made a record average production of 8.15 tonnes per hectare.

NAFCO, he said, this year would contribute 14,350 tonnes of rice to the national food demand after making some reservations for seed. This is 47.5 per cent of the total NMC's local purchases in 1980 which was 30,200 tonnes, he pointed out.

On maize and sorghum production, Ndugu Kaduri said large scale production of the two crops was still at the initial stage, with only a slight increase in their output.

He, however, added that the Mbozi maize farm whose production has been growing at a rate of 17.7 per cent a year, would be expanded from 600 hectares cultivated this year to 2,000 hectares.

Concerning bad weather conditions, Ndugu Kaduri explained that NAFCO planned to turn to irrigation agriculture.

## NAFCO Must Help Increase Peasants' Output

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE challenge for self-sufficiency in food production is ever more real and the government is sparing no effort to encourage food crop production in peasant holdings and state farms.

Over the past few years, agriculture has suffered a serious setback mostly due to adverse weather conditions and the country has been forced to import food to meet the deficit.

Since food imports encroach on our meagre foreign currency resources, it is imperative that we do everything in our power to produce enough food to feed our population.

The overall economic position of the country, like elsewhere in Africa, is pathetic. It means our capacity to generate enough foreign exchange to meet food imports and other priority needs is most handicapped.

Highest concern right now is to utilise whatever available foreign exchange to meet such needs as medicines and essential raw materials. Government commitments made must be only for projects intended to yield foreign exchange in the shortest time.

It is threatening to learn that the National Food Corporation (NAFCO) is embarked on a programme to expand the acreage of food crop farms.

Work is already underway at the Gawa wheat farm in Arusha and Dakawa Rice farm in Morogoro where production is expected to start before the end of this financial year.

In its other projections, NAFCO plans to open up a maize farm at Namtumbo in Ruvuma Region next year along with consolidating production at its existing farms elsewhere in the country.

The contribution of NAFCO to the national food basket, however, must go hand in hand with increased productivity and production in peasant farms — village farms as well as those belonging to individuals.

This further means that we have to be ever more methodical in the choice of crops that can be grown in specific areas of our vast country.

NAFCO has spread its activities throughout the country. Therefore, it should be utilised as a ready reservoir for modern agricultural methods to be passed on to the people so that they can improve farm produce.

In this way we can attain the goal of self-sufficiency in food production and reduce the unnecessary burden of having to import food with scarce foreign exchange.

# NAFCO TO START THREE MORE FARMS TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE National Food Corporation (NAFCO) is to start three more large-scale farms and expand the acreage of its existing farms in a bid to increase food crop production.

Briefing *Shihata* on its activities at the opening of a one-week managers' conference, which started in Tanga yesterday, a NAFCO spokesman said two of the three farms are to start production this year.

These are the Gawa farm in Arusha Region, which will undertake wheat production, and the Dakawa rice farm in Morogoro Region.

The Gawa farm will have 2,000 hectares of wheat and its average production has been estimated at 7.1 tonnes per hectare.

The Dakawa rice farm, whose establishment has been financially assisted by the African Development Bank (ADB) has 2,000 hectares.

The spokesman said the third farm would be started next year at Namtumbo in Ruvuma Region to undertake maize production. It will initially have 150 hectares of maize but it will be expanded to 4,000 hectares after five years.

The Namtumbo farm will be launched with assistance from the Soviet Union and is the second maize farm under

NAFCO. The corporation already runs a large scale maize farm at Mbozi in Mbeya Region.

The spokesman said plans were underway to start production of rice in the Madibira and Kapinga farms in the near future.

On wheat production, the spokesman said the corporation was currently carrying out a survey in the Loliondo area of Arusha Region with a view to starting wheat farms there.

He noted that already a preliminary survey of the area has indicated that it was suitable for wheat production.

The corporation also expects to explore more areas in the country suitable for large scale food crop irrigation farming.

## PREPARATIONS FOR DRILLING OF SEVENTH COAST TEST WELL START

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nkumbwa Ally]

[Text] Preparations for the drilling of the seventh test well on the Tanzanian coast in search for oil have started at Kimbiji on Mafia Island under an agreement between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and Sonatrach of Algeria.

The TPDC General Manager, Ndugu S. Barongo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that *Sonatrach* had already moved to Mafia a drilling rig they were using on Songo Songo island. The project was scheduled to start last August.

Ndugu Barongo could not say how much had been done on the Kimbiji Well — East-1. "Some TPDC officials are on site to see the progress made, and before they report back, I cannot give a definite answer," he explained.

The General Manager said, however, that work on the well had been delayed for "a couple of weeks" which he attributed to logistic complexities, but added that efforts would be made to recover the lost time.

"Everything seems to be under control although the reality (of the work) appears to be slightly different from earlier expectations", he said.

The Algerian government has extended an 80m/- (10 million dollars) loan to Tanzania to finance the drilling and seismic survey on Mafia Island to determine future drilling activities. Both projects are undertaken by *Sonatrach*.

Ndugu Barongo explained that the survey, earlier scheduled to commence last month, had been delayed on financial grounds. The four-month project, he said, "has encountered some problems on the financing side".

He said TPDC was negotiating with donor agencies for an additional 36.8 million/- (4.6 million dollars) to finance the seismic survey.

"After breaking the 10 million dollar Algerian loan into nuts and bolts, we have found out we need an additional three to 4.6 million dollars to finance both projects", he explained.

The 4,000-metre well, the first serious attempt at oil prospecting on Mafia Island, was preceded by six others on Songo Songo island. Ndugu

Barongo said drilling of the sixth well — SS-5 — had been completed, but he could not give further details.

The off-shore well was scheduled for completion last July. The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum, told the last Parliamentary Budget session that the outcome of SS-5 would determine further drilling activities on the island.

"There are good signs that we could get oil in the coastal belt, but drilling is the best way of ascertaining its quantity and quality", he told the House.

The Minister cautioned MPs that it took Canada 50 years of prospecting; 75 years in Australia and between 20 and 30 years in West African countries to ascertain their oil reserves.

Out of the five test wells drilled on Songo Songo (excluding SS-5), only one has confirmed existence of natural gas deposits.



## BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SHELVED--Development of 10,000 ha. in the Mkomazi Va-ley in Korogwe District into a modern irrigation scheme at a cost of 400 million/- have been dropped, it was learnt in Tanga on Friday. The Co-ordinator of the West German-sponsored Tanga Integrated Rural Development Plan (TIRDEP), Heinz Esche told Shihata the idea had been dropped because the project was not economically viable. The decision to shelve the project was made recently in West Germany at a meeting between West German officials and a Tanzania delegation led by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu D. J. Masanja, he said. The project would have been jointly financed by the West Germany through TIRDEP and Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 81 p 1]

SCANDINAVIAN AID--Denmark and Norway have decided to accord more assistance to developing countries despite their own problems of unemployment and economic recession. The Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that neither of the two governments were allowing their domestic problems to affect the proportion of income they have decided to allocate to developing countries. Arriving from a six-day visit to the two countries, Ndugu Jamal said the Scandinavian governments had invited him to go there and give them a precise picture of Tanzania's economic situation. "We have an obligation to keep our longtime partners informed of the economic changes that occur in the country", Ndugu Jamal said. Under an agreement signed last December, Denmark is to grant Tanzania 970m/- for the next three years. Norway also agreed to grant Tanzania some 360m/- for the next five years effective March, 1981. Norway has also helped offset balance of payments short-falls by giving Tanzania 204m/- last month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1]

COTTON GIN REHABILITATION--Four Dutch experts have arrived in Mwanza for an economic appraisal of rehabilitating cotton ginneries in Mwanza Region. According to an official who accompanied the experts from the Tanzania Cotton Authority, the team was visiting a number of ginneries in the region to see whether they could be rehabilitated and at what cost. The official said that after the experts had completed their work, another team would also come for an engineering appraisal of the project. The Dutch government has given 85 million/- to help in the rehabilitation of ginneries in Tanzania. Most of the cotton ginneries in Mwanza Region are too old to function, causing pile ups of cotton in the ginneries stores as well as in the villages where the cotton can no longer be bought for lack of storage space. Meanwhile another team of American experts has arrived in Mwanza to undertake the

same exercise with a view of recommending to the government how best the ginneries could be rehabilitated. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

AIRPORT SECURITY TIGHTENED--Security at the cargo and baggage handling sections of the Dar es Salaam International Airport will be tightened to reduce theft incidents, Air Tanzania General Manager Bakari Mwapachu said in Zanzibar yesterday. In a press interview, he said the situation was now so serious that it called for immediate remedy before it eroded the business reputation of the national flag carrier. He said the ATC management was presently evaluating its security system at the airport in order to locate and remove the bad elements among its staff. "Recent investigations have shown that some of the employees were deeply involved in theft incidents. Normal procedures to remove such staff has begun", he said. [Excerpt] [Article by Abdallah Yakuti] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

CUBAN FILM TEAM'S VISIT--The visiting Cuban film team yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira, where they were briefed on film activities in Tanzania. An official of the ministry told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the talks centred on staff exchange between the two countries and other issues of mutual interest. The four-man team from the Cuban National Institute of Radio and Television, arrived in the country last week for a fortnight tour during which they are scheduled to shoot a TV documentary film under the Tanzania/Cuban Cultural Exchange Agreement signed in 1978. The team will film various events, including Cuban activities at the Muhimbili Medical Centre, the Makonde carvings in the city and Cuban doctors working in Arusha. The Cuban team leaves for home on November 16. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

ITALIAN WHEAT GRANT--Italy will extend to Tanzania a 10,000-tonne grant of wheat under an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The Italian Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Marco G. Fortini, said the grant would come in form of soft wheat flour weighing 6,622 tonnes, the first consignment of which was expected in the next one and a half month. The agreement was signed by Ndugu Fortini and the Tanzania Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1]

UGANDAN BORDER MARKET'S REOPENING--Kampala, Sunday--The Uganda-Tanzania border market of Mutukula which was closed due to the effects of the liberation war, has been re-opened. Addressing the people at the opening ceremony, the District Commissioner of Rakai, Ndugu John Kakuramatsi, paid tribute to Mwalimu Nyerere and the Tanzania People's Defence Forces for the support rendered during the liberation of Uganda from the tyrannical rule of dictator Idi Amin. Ndugu Kakuramatsi assured the people of Tanzania that Ugandans would always be with them in all aspects. He appealed to Mutukula residents to rally behind the government under the dynamic leadership of President Obote. He also appealed to traders to stop racketeering and smuggling, assuring them that the UPC government was not only determined to boost commerce but also to eliminate trade malpractices. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Oct 81 p 1]

PRC JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION--The three man Chinese journalists' delegation, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Culture Ndugu G. Tibakweitira who briefed them on the role of mass media in the

country. The journalists, from the All China Journalists' Association (ACJA) led by Ndugu Ding Xiling member of the ACJA Presidium, also met the Tanzania Journalists' Association (TAJA) Chairman Ndugu Ulli Mwambulukutu who briefed them on the history, aims and the role of his organisation in national reconstruction. TAJA was formed in 1974. The delegates visited the Directorate of Information Services and were also to visit the Tanzania Audio Visual Institute (AVI) and the Village Museum both situated in Kijitonyama in the city. Today the Chinese journalists are scheduled to visit the Tanzania News Agency, Tanzania Film Company, the Ubungu Farm Implements factory and the Urafiki Textiles Mill. The delegation would also pay a courtesy call on the Chama Cha Mapinduzi head office in Dar es Salaam. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Oct 81 p 3]

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan will give Tanzania a grant aid of 20 million shillings for the purchase of fertilizer and agricultural machines to increase food production. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Nudug Abdi Mshangama, on behalf of Tanzania, and the Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Mitsuo Asaba, who signed on behalf of his government. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

JUMBE WARNS NEW APPOINTEES--The President of the Zanzibar Government, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has sternly warned leaders against taking advantage of their official posts for their own benefits. Doing so, he pointed out, was acting contrary to the government's policy which requires every leader to work for the benefit of everybody. Ndugu Jumbe was addressing the newly-appointed 12 heads of government departments and parastatals at the State House in Zanzibar town on Saturday. Ndugu Jumbe, who had appointed the 12 leaders last Friday, noted that while the government was doing its best to import essential commodities for the people, the goods never reached the masses as expected. He, therefore, urged the newly-appointed leaders to ensure efficiency in the distribution of essential goods up to the most remote areas of the Isles. He pointed out that the government was duty-bound to supervise importation and distribution of essential goods particularly at this time when the country was facing economic problems. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/232

MOZAMBICAN REPRESENTATIONAL SYSTEM PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONE of the constraints of the Westminster type of democracy is that it denies poor people full participation in the affairs of their country. That is why Zimbabweans have found the Mozambican method of electing their representatives more appealing because it leaves out people who have been associated with imperialism, colonialism or reactionary elements, or anyone who has engaged in anti-patriotic or counter-revolutionary activities or in operations against the people.

The suggestion by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, that there should be more contact between Members of Parliament and the people only goes to show some of the pitfalls of Westminster democracy. Parliament in its present form denies people full participation at local level and some of our elected MPs are not in direct contact with party cells. What is needed for Zimbabwe is a parliament in which the people elected will have undergone public scrutiny at every level.

CSO: 4700/233

# ROMANIAN INTEREST IN TRADE REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

FOR Mr George Dobran, 44, the Romanian trade representative in Salisbury, Zimbabwe is only his second posting overseas. But he is no novice to the job. He has been involved in trade for the last 20 years and he is an expert on Africa. He also takes his job very seriously.

"Foreign trade is a sophisticated exercise", he says. "Business promotion is long-term and is not based on chance but scientific work."

"You have to come to the aid of your partner; you must give him what he wants and you must also represent your country "

## INTEREST

Mr Dobran says he has always been interested in trade and economic matters. He took courses in business administration while still a high school student in his native village in North-Eastern Romania, and he spent a total of seven years in university doing both graduate and post graduate work in economics and foreign trade.

He spent three years with the Romanian foreign trade company to get hard practical experience and then joined the Ministry of Foreign Trade's Asian and African trade section.

## GHANA

In 1970 he was posted to Ghana where he remained until 1977 before returning to Romania. He was posted to Zimbabwe in December last year.

Romania, he says, is very interested in trading with this country, but realises that the competition is very strong. Nevertheless, there are a number of areas where trade is possible.

Romania is interested in obtaining cotton, coffee, tobacco, asbestos, ferro-chrome, nickel and tea from Zimbabwe, and would like to sell agricultural equipment not manufactured here; road vehicles manufactured in Romania under a MANN licence; mining equipment, including mining locomotives; water and geological drilling equipment, and chemical plants and products.

Zimbabwe and Romania have already signed two trade and economic co-operation agreements, and Mr Dobran says Romania is also very keen on entering into joint ventures with this country.

## ACCOZ REPLIES 'HOGWASH' TO ZUCCO CLAIM

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

"Hogwash!" was the single word reaction of Mr Abner Botsh, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, to allegations made this week against the organisation by the rival Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce.

Mr Vera Mushaniga, ZUCCO's president, had said on Monday that ACCOZ intransigence was keeping the two organisations from merging, which is the Government's wish, because it was afraid that ZUCCO, members would "investigate (ACCOZ) sabotage." He said that ZUCCO was the real spokesman for rural businessmen, representing over 14 000 licensed premises, while ACCOZ "followed the railway line."

Mr Botsh said that he was on record as stating he would not engage in "negotiations through the press." He dismissed ZUCCO as being "full of aspiring businessmen,"

with only a smattering of real businessmen. While describing the ZUCCO claims as "hopeless", he said that the organisation was "welcomed to day dream."

He accused Mr Mushaniga of trying to win cheap popularity and attain a position for which he was not qualified. He said that Mr Mushaniga was unwilling to submit to open elections, such as that which he had successfully contested for the ACCOZ presidency.

To the allegation that ZUCCO had tried on seven occasions to contact ACCOZ without results, Mr Botsh said that only two days after his election a special negotiation committee had been initiated for this very purpose. The committee, headed by the ACCOZ vice-president, had held a number of discussions with other bodies, but ZUCCO had purposely made it difficult to make any contact.

Mr Botsh said that he was not interested in engaging in

any mudslinging with Mr Mushaniga. He suggested that anyone wishing to form an opinion about the two organisations should ask to see the respective membership lists, records and amounts charged in fees.

He said that ACCOZ had never been restricted on the basis of race, and had always been open to all bona-fide businessmen. Countering the claim that, for some, membership is prohibitively expensive, he said that the minimum membership fee for a businessman in Salisbury with at least five employees was \$45 a year, but that this varied in other areas.

It was also learned that, in a special meeting held in May, the members of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce, one of the three bodies which merged to form ZUCCO, had passed a unanimous vote of no confidence in ZUCCO, and had elected to withdraw from the organisation.



# PROMOTE WORKER EDUCATION, ILO URGES UNIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

A LEADING trade unionist yesterday urged the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions to make workers' education its top priority and establish a centre for this purpose.

Mr Francis Chogo, the International Labour Organisation's expert on workers' education, said the ZCTU must seriously consider the idea of establishing a centre to educate workers on labour matters.

## EDUCATION

He said it would soon be necessary for trade unions to establish workers' education departments within their organisations.

The centre should be manned by well-trained trade union education tutors and administrators and the ILO would favourably consider requests by the ZCTU to train instructors.

"Once such a centre is established, I can assure you that trade unions will be able to attain their objective of safeguarding the interests of their members effectively."

Trade unions, through the ZCTU, should take part in national development plans like their counterparts in Kenya, Ghana and Zambia.

"In other countries, unions are represented on the national planning bodies and Zimbabwe's young labour movement should start now to be involved in the national development plans."

Mr Chogo said workers' education would also be used to promote sound industrial relations.

The establishment of such relations would reduce the risk of strikes and promote higher levels of productivity.

CSO: 4700/233

## SEKERAMAYI FIRM ON NEED FOR ORDERLY RESETTLEMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE British government has given money to the Zimbabwe Government to buy land for resettlement and development and will be expected to grant more if necessary.**

This was said last night in a statement by the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

He was correcting remarks on land attributed to the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in an interview with the Mozambican news agency, AIM, published in Monday's Herald.

The statement reads:

"There is no truth in the allegation that the Government has no money to buy land on which to resettle people. The British government has granted the Zimbabwe Government funds for land acquisition, resettlement and development.

"It has been made clear to the British government that should the funds for land acquisition which they have granted prove inadequate, we will expect them to increase the funds.

"The British are fully aware of the fact that if we do not have enough funds for land acquisition and resettlement, we will be forced to expropriate land for resettlement.

"The Government has embarked on a systematic programme of planned and orderly resettlement — with the provision of the necessary physical and social infrastructure to make the resettlement schemes economically and socially viable.

"People are being dissuaded from moving on to land randomly and it has been made clear that people moving on to farms under production will be evicted and that those meriting resettlement will be considered alongside others who have registered through the district councils.

"And to imply that the Government encourages or condones random movement of peasant farmers on to farms is a falsification of the Govern-

ment's principles and practices.

"To date the Government has resettled 4 312 families. The logistical and personnel problems which were inevitable at the commencement of the resettlement programme have been largely overcome. The resettlement programme is now progressing at a speedier pace than before.

"We will continue to acquire land on a willing seller, willing buyer basis and resettle people in an orderly pattern.

"The Government is not trying to neutralise the Constitution by devious means. Should the Government want to amend the constitution it will do so boldly in broad daylight. Should the Government decide to expropriate land, for whatever reason, the nation will be informed.

"It will not do so by cowardly indirect means."

MANGWENDE: WE SHALL STAY NON-ALIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** will refuse to enter into any military or political commitment with any of the major powers or permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Addressing 10 newly qualified diplomats yesterday, Dr Mangwende stressed that Zimbabwe would "not automatically take sides on the critical issues of world politics—and the country's position would be dictated by its own national interests first and foremost".

The minister added that economic independence often imposed constraints on the extent to which an under-developed country could genuinely pursue a policy of non-alignment "without compromising

some of its most cherished ideals".

"It is also an accepted fact that while nations are free to choose their friends, they cannot, however, choose their neighbours," the minister said.

Dr Mangwende said Zimbabwe had involved itself in the policy programmes and economic projects of the SADC "in the context of the struggle for economic liberation and the ultimate objective of the elimination of all forms of dependence on South-Africa".

Congratulating the diplomatic trainees who finished their course at Ranch House College yesterday, the minister

reminded them that in performing their duties "the interests of Zimbabwe are always paramount because the Government and people of Zimbabwe have invested their fullest trust and faith in you".

"You will therefore be their eyes and ears outside Zimbabwe as well as being the custodians and guardians of their values and interests," the minister added.

Dr Mangwende urged the new diplomats to "project Zimbabwe's image in the world community" and contribute decisively to the development of the Zimbabwe foreign service.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/233

## BRIEFS

USE OF LAND--Bulawayo--Land must not be used as a "political weapon", the chairman of the Natural Resources Board said yesterday. Speaking at a regional meeting here to discuss the problem of squatters on farmland, Mr Lance Smith criticised the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, for his reported remarks that the Government did not intend to do anything about squatting. "To use a threat to the natural resources to remove constraints the Government finds objectionable is a wrong approach and destroys our nation," Mr Smith said. "The whole future of our country depends on the maintenance of the bread basket. There is no other source of wealth except that which comes from the soil. We must not carelessly use it as a political weapon," he told delegates. At the meeting yesterday, the deputy chief inspector in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development, Mr R. E. Jenkins, said the squatter problem was a national issue. In Manicaland, he said, there had been "mass destruction of the catchment areas". "The minister (Senator Joseph Msika) made it clear he would not tolerate destruction of natural resources," he said. There was a glimmer of hope that the lands inspectorate would soon be able to control the situation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

MILK SUPPLIES--Bulawayo--Milk production has increased for the first time in 18 months, it was announced here yesterday. The increase is only about 0.5 percent, but the extra litres are sufficient for a quiet mood of optimism in the dairy industry. Farmers gearing up for the new national bulk milk collection scheme in 1982 were praised for the happier situation by the Dairy Marketing Board. The deputy general manager, Mr Gerald Hunwick, said the board believed the growth in milk yields were the result of the planned introduction of a bulk milk collection scheme by April next year. Confidence in the dairy industry was beginning to "manifest itself". "We have had a good response from producers anticipating the collection scheme and gearing up for it by either buying or producing more milk cows to fill their bulk milk tanks." He also confirmed that cheese rationing in Bulawayo had been temporarily relaxed and that a little more was being allocated to the stores and shops. He stressed, however, that until national bulk milk collection was in full swing--the scheme is being phased in over the next three years at a cost of \$7 million--the situation was only a "one-off". Once the shelves have been emptied of cheese supplies, the rationing will revert. But the board hoped to release a little more near Christmas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]